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CAESAR
DE BELLO GALLICO III

WITH
VOCABULARY

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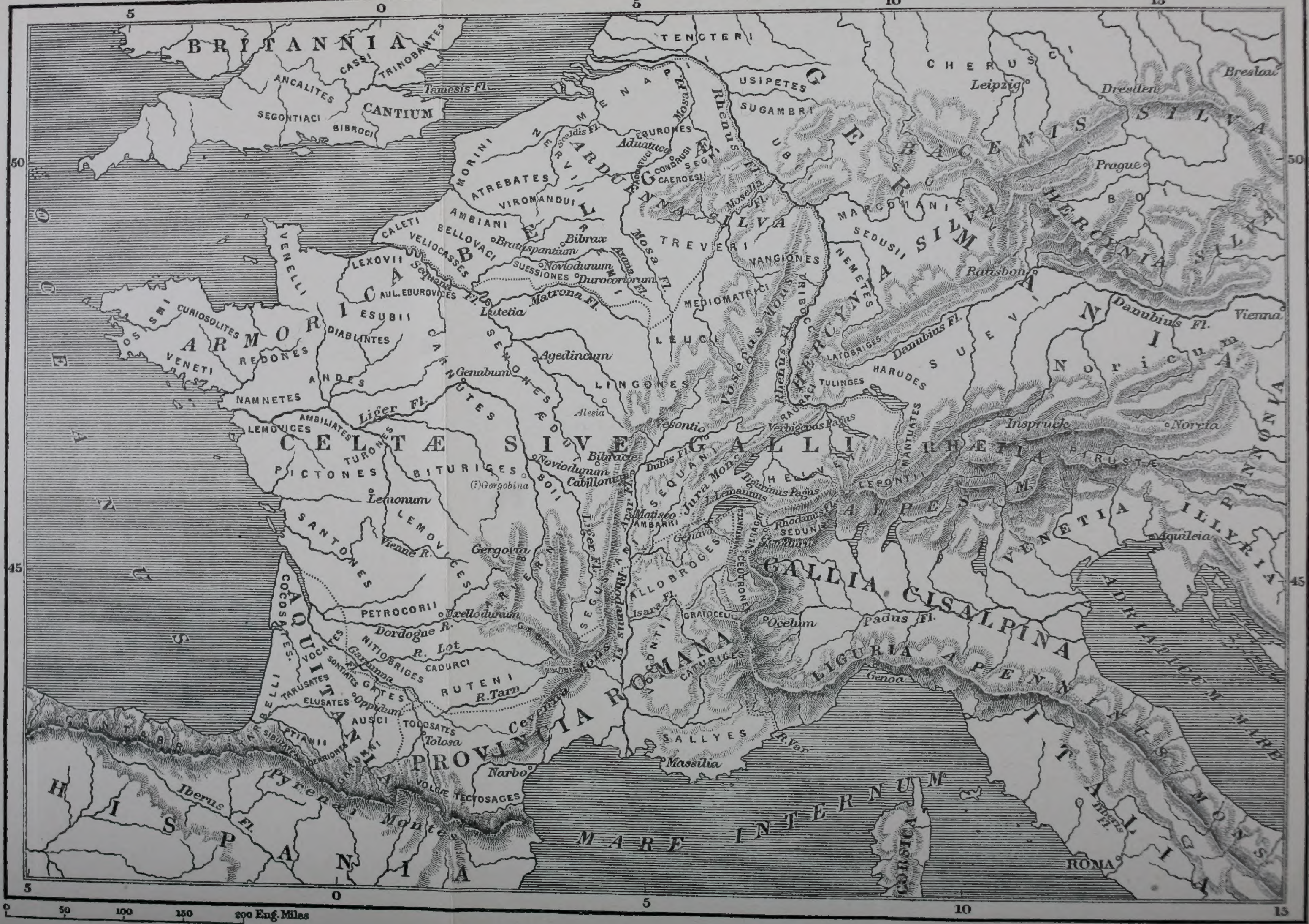
GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER III

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GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER III

EDITED

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY FOR BEGINNERS

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PREFACE.

THIS edition is meant for beginners, who have learnt to use their Grammar, but require the help of an easy vocabulary and elementary notes, to enable them to prepare a lesson intelligently. Questions of text therefore are not dealt with, and almost the only references given are to the Revised Latin Primer. It is hoped that with that by his side a boy will find in this book all that he needs for understanding Caesar's narrative.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE events narrated in this book occurred in the winter of B.C. 57—56, and the summer of B.C. 56. In the last book Caesar had described his campaign against the Belgae, as the tribes living in Northern France, Belgium, and part of Holland were called. While he was engaged with them his legatus P. Crassus had been employed in obtaining the submission of the Veneti and other tribes living in what are known now as Normandy and Brittany. When the campaigning season was over, the legions were put into winter quarters in various parts of Gaul, while Caesar himself went as usual to Cisalpine Gaul, that is, to Northern Italy, to spend the winter months.

The Third Book of his Commentaries opens after this. In the first six chapters we are told of the adventures of one of the garrisons thus left by Caesar in Gaul. It had been stationed near the modern Martigny, then called Octodurus, in the valley of the upper Rhone, to secure the pass over the Alps which goes by the Great St Bernard to Aosta in Italy. It was under the command of Servius Galba, and was suddenly attacked by some of the neighbouring Alpine tribes. The Romans were for some time in great danger, and though they at length made a sally from their camp and drove off the enemy, and were able afterwards to punish the attack by wasting the villages round, Galba thought it best to move down south of the Lake of Geneva for the rest of the winter.

The rest of the Book deals with the events of the next year B.C. 56. From chapter 7 to chapter 16 we have the story of the

subjugation of the Veneti and some neighbouring tribes living in Brittany. They had been compelled to give hostages in the previous year, but now forming a league among themselves, and confident in the peculiar nature of much of their country, which was much intersected by firths and sea-channels, and in the numerous ships which this position had taught them to build and manage, they demanded back these hostages, and detained some Roman officers who had been sent among them to purchase corn for the use of the Roman army. News of this was sent to Caesar, who had not only gone to Italy, but had also crossed to Illyricum on the east coast of the Adriatic, which was one part of his province. He sent orders at once that a fleet was to be built and got ready in the Loire (Liger), and rowers and mariners to be collected. This was done with great speed, and when Caesar arrived in the spring he appears to have found the ships nearly ready for use, to the number of 220. He soon found that without them it was of little use storming isolated towns, the inhabitants of which could retreat to others, built on tongues of land and headlands inaccessible from the mainland. The ships of the Veneti (ch. 13) were specially constructed for use in the narrow and shallow waters, and could elude the larger and clumsier Roman ships. On the other hand they were not rowed, but depended on their leather sails. Consequently they could not defy wind, or make way in a dead calm, as the Roman ships could. They were therefore easily disabled by contrivances invented by the Romans for breaking their yard-arms and thus making sailing impossible, and finally were almost all caught, owing to a sudden failure of wind, and destroyed. After that the tribes one after another submitted, and were treated with great severity by Caesar, the Veneti especially being practically annihilated.

From ch. 17 to 19 we hear of the subjugation of tribes in Normandy; and from ch. 20 to ch. 27 of the conquest of Aquitania or the South Western part of France bordering on Spain. Finally in chs. 28–29 Caesar tells us how he secured the district on the Straits of Dover (Picardy) and the ports from which he was to start next year for Britain. Thus at the end

of this year (B.C. 56) he had conquered the whole of modern France and Belgium. There were many risings afterwards in various parts of the country, but from this time he looks upon the whole as a Roman province, and treats all such risings as rebellions.

Gaius Iulius Caesar, who writes this account, and was the governor of the provinces of Gaul and Illyricum, was born B.C. 100 (or 101). He had held all the chief offices in Rome, and as pro-praetor in Spain (B.C. 62–1) had already proved his great ability as a commander. He was consul in B.C. 59 and next year came to Gaul as pro-consul. His province was unusually large, for it included Cisalpine Gaul (North Italy), the province of Transalpine Gaul, that is, the South Eastern part of Gaul (Provence) which had already been organized, and Illyricum. He also had it for the unusual period of five years, afterwards extended to ten, and with special permission to do what he thought for the interest of the Republic in the rest of Gaul, which was not yet Roman. In the first year of his government he had taken advantage of an attempt of the Helvetii (Swiss) to migrate, and had completely subdued the tribes in the valley of the Rhone; and again on the plea of forcing certain Germans, who had settled in central France, to recross the Rhine, he had extended Roman supremacy much beyond the original province towards the centre of the country and towards the Rhine. Next year he had conquered the Belgae in the North, and now the campaigns of this year (B.C. 56) completed his conquest of the whole country. At home Caesar was the leader of the popular party, and the nobles were to a great extent his enemies and wished him to fail. His victories made a great difference to his political position. They made his army devoted to him, and this enabled him to defy the Senate when in B.C. 50 it wished to recall him. In B.C. 49 he entered Italy at the head of some of his legions, frightened Pompey (who was commanding for the Senate) into quitting Italy and taking up a position in Northern Greece or Epirus. Then he conquered Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, and returning

to Rome got himself nominated Dictator to hold the elections, and was elected consul for B.C. 48. In this year he conquered Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia. Pompey fled to Egypt and was murdered there. Caesar spent about a year in subduing Egypt, and after that was nominated Dictator, and was practically absolute ruler from that time—though he had to fight two other great battles against the followers of Pompey—till the day on which he was assassinated, 15 March, B.C. 44. All this was made possible by his great success in Gaul. But besides this, his conquest of Gaul added to the Empire a vast territory, full of a very clever people, who with Roman officers to command them made excellent soldiers. They formed a great protection to Italy against the still more powerful and energetic tribes who were pushing across the Rhine and making their way down south. The Romans also by their conquest of Gaul opened it to all the civilisation of the day. They made roads, built towns, settled colonies, and maintained peace and order. Gaul soon became one of the most prosperous, wealthy, and cultivated parts of the Empire.

C. IULI CAESARIS

COMMENTARIORUM

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER TERTIUS.

Winter of B.C. 57—56. *Caesar goes to Northern Italy for the winter, leaving Servius Galba with the* 12*th legion to hold the valley of the Rhone about Martigny* (*Octodurus*), *which he fortifies, after some successful engagements with the Veragri and Seduni.*

1. Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar, Servium Galbam cum legione duodecima et parte equitatus in Nantuates, Veragros Sedunosque misit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, quod iter per Alpes, quo magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis mercatores ire consuerant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, uti in his locis legionem hiemandi causa conlocaret. Galba secundis aliquot proeliis factis castellisque conpluribus eorum expugnatis missis ad eum undique legatis obsidibusque datis et pace facta constituit

cohortes duas in Nantuatibus conlocare et ipse cum reliquis eius legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hiemare; qui vicus positus in valle, non magna adiecta planicie, altissimis montibus undique continetur. Cum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem eius vici Gallis ad hiemandum concessit, alteram vacuam ab his relictam cohortibus adtribuit. Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

The Gauls who had been allowed to winter in part of Octodurus suddenly withdraw and occupy the heights leading to the pass of the Alps (*the Great St Bernard route from Martigny to Aosta*).

2. Cum dies hibernorum conplures transissent, frumentumque eo conportari iussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse, montesque, qui inpenderent, a maxima multitudine Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent: primum quod legionem neque eam plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus et conpluribus singillatim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant, propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum etiam quod propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela conicerent, ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant, et

Romanos non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuae possessionis culmina Alpium occupare conari et ea loca finitimae provinciae adiungere sibi persuasum habebant.

Galba summons a council of war. It is decided not to act at once.

3. His nuntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus hibernorum munitionesque plene essent perfectae, neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset provisum, quod deditione facta obsidibusque acceptis nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit. Quo in consilio, cum tantum repentini periculi praeter opinionem accidisset ac iam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope iam desperata salute nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta isdem itineribus, quibus eo pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Maiori tamen parti placuit hoc reservato ad extremum consilio interim rei eventum experiri et castra defendere.

The Gauls begin active operations against the Roman soldiers in the valley and attack them from several points at once.

4. Brevi spatio interiecto, vix ut eis rebus, quas constituissent, conlocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo dato

decurrere, lapides gaesaque in vallum conicere. Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere, ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant; quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat, ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi ac sui recipiendi facultas dabatur.

After six hours skirmishing, in which the Romans suffered severely, a sally from the camp is resolved upon.

5. Cum iam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur ac non solum vires sed etiam tela nostros deficerent, atque hostes acrius instarent languidioribusque nostris vallum scindere et fossas complere coepissent, resque esset iam ad extremum perducta casum, P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, quem Nervico proelio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item Gaius Volusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam adcurrunt atque unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione facta extremum auxilium experirentur. Itaque convocatis centurionibus celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent seque ex labore reficerent, post dato signo ex castris erumperent atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

The sally is made with success; the enemy are driven off with a loss of a third of their number. But Galba, in view of the difficulty of getting supplies, withdrew his forces into the province (South of Geneva).

6. Quod iussi sunt, faciunt ac subito omnibus portis eruptione facta neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutata fortuna eos, qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt et ex hominum milibus amplius triginta, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos perterritos in fugam coniciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo proelio facto, quod saepius fortunam temptare Galba nolebat atque alio se in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus videbat, maxime frumenti commeatusque inopia permotus postero die omnibus eius vici aedificiis incensis in provinciam reverti contendit ac nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante incolumem legionem in Nantuates, inde in Allobroges perduxit ibique hiemavit.

On Caesar going to Illyricum (which was also his province) for the winter assizes, a fresh movement began among the Vĕnĕti (Brittany).

7. His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis,

atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli haec fuit causa. P. Crassus adulescens cum legione septima proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit; quo in numero est T. Terrasidius missus in Esuvios, M. Trebius Gallus in Curiosolitas, Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos.

The Veneti (who were a sea-going folk) arrest the Roman officials who were collecting supplies of corn, and offer P. Crassus (wintering near Angers) to exchange them for the hostages they had given.

8. Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuerunt, et scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt et in magno impetu maris atque aperto paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere, qui eo mari uti consuerunt, habent vectigales. Ab his fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quod per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, reciperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eadem de causa Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et celeriter missis legatis per suos principes inter se coniurant, nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnis fortunae exitum

esse laturos, reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea libertate, quam a maioribus acceperant, permanere quam Romanorum servitutem perferre mallent. Omni ora maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

Caesar, informed of their movement, orders the construction of a fleet in the River Loire, and comes into the district in the Spring B.C. 56.

9. Quibus de rebus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas aedificari in flumine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari iubet. His rebus celeriter administratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit.

The Veneti make counter-preparations and make an alliance with the neighbouring tribes.

Veneti reliquaeque item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu, simul quod, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant, legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe, quod multum natura loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem inpeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant, neque nostros exercitus propter frumenti

inopiam diutius apud se morari posse confidebant: ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus, insulas novisse; ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant. His initis consiliis oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida conportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem primum bellum gesturum constabat, quam plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismos, Lexovios, Namnetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannia, quae contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

Caesar, foreseeing that the movement might spread throughout Gaul, distributes his forces among the various points of danger.

10. Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant: iniuriae retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, inprimis ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum intellegeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

T. Labienus is sent to the Rhine: P. Crassus to Aquitania: Q. Titurius Sabinus to the Venelli and Curiosolites (Normandy and Brittany); Decimus Brutus to command the fleet in the Loire.

11. Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim et magno numero equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nationes coniungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos, Curiosolites Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum distinendam curet. Decimum Brutum adulescentem classi Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire iusserat, praeficit et, cum primum posset, in Venetos proficisci iubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

The coast of Venetia (Brittany), and the position of its towns, which were cut off from the mainland at high tide.

12. Erant eiusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut posita in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque navibus, quod rursus minuente aestu

naves in vadis adflictarentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio inpediebatur; ac si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare coeperant, magno numero navium adpulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus isdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem aestatis faciebant, quod nostrae naves tempestatibus detinebantur, summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi.

The ships of the Veneti constructed with a view to the shallow estuaries and to the tides and storms of the Ocean.

13. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent; prorae admodum erectae atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque adcommodatae; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam; transtra pedalibus in altitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae; pelles pro velis alutaeque tenuiter confectae, hae sive propter lini inopiam atque eius usus inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non satis

commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostrae classi eiusmodi congressus erat, ut una celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro loci natura, pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora. Neque enim his nostrae rostro nocere poterant—tanta in eis erat firmitudo—neque propter altitudinem facile telum adigebatur, et eadem de causa minus commode copulis continebantur. Accedebat, ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius et in vadis consisterent tutius et ab aestu relictae nihil saxa et cautes timerent; quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus.

After capturing some of the towns Caesar found that the result must depend on a naval victory. The contrivances against the ships of the Veneti.

14. Conpluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque eis noceri posse, statuit expectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter CCXX naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praeerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulae naves erant adtributae, constabat quid agerent aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro enim noceri non posse cognoverant; turribus autem excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis

commode tela adigi possent et missa ab Gallis gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui res praeparata a nostris, falces praeacutae insertae adfixaeque longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium. His cum funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, conprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato praerumpebantur. Quibus abscissis antemnae necessario concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, qua nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod in conspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitus res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset; omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

The ships of the Veneti attempting to fly are suddenly becalmed and are mostly captured.

15. Disiectis, ut diximus, antemnis cum singulas binae ac ternae naves circumsteterant, milites summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis conpluribus navibus, cum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fuga salutem petere contenderunt. Ac iam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco commovere non possent. Quae quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit

opportuna: nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

The Veneti and other maritime tribes submit and are severely punished by Caesar.

16. Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae maritumae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat unum in locum coëgerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius legatorum conservaretur. Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

About the same time Sabinus is confronted by a rising of the Venelli (Normandy) under Viridovix, with other tribes. Sabinus hesitates to attack.

17. Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum eis copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines Venellorum pervenit. His praeerat Viridovix ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coëgerat; atque his paucis diebus Aulerci Eburovices Lexoviique senatu suo interfecto, quod auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clauserunt seque

cum Viridovice coniunxerunt; magnaque praeterea multitudo undique ex Gallia perditorum hominum latronumque convenerat, quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et cotidiano labore revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset cotidieque productis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris praebuit, ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id ea de causa faciebat, quod cum tanta multitudine hostium, praesertim eo absente qui summam imperii teneret, nisi aequo loco aut opportunitate aliqua data legato dimicandum non existimabat.

The Venelli, persuaded by a pretended deserter from the Roman camp that Sabinus is afraid to attack them, assault the Roman camp, but are repulsed with great slaughter.

18. Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex eis, quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes transeat, et quid fieri velit edocet. Qui ubi pro perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit, quibus angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis prematur docet, neque longius abesse quin proxima nocte Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat et ad Caesarem auxilii ferendi causa proficiscatur. Quod

ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, ad castra iri oportere. Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio, perfugae confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab eis erat provisum, spes Venetici belli, et quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt. His rebus adducti non prius Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quam ab his sit concessum, arma uti capiant et ad castra contendant. Qua re concessa laeti ut explorata victoria sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt. **19.** Locus erat castrorum editus et paulatim ab imo adclivis circiter passus mille. Huc magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique pervenerunt. Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat. Inpeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri iubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientia ac defetigatione, virtute militum et superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. Quos inpeditos integris viribus milites nostri consecuti magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consectati paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt.

Peace restored in Brittany and Normandy.

Sic uno tempore et de navali pugna Sabinus et

de Sabini victoria Caesar certior factus; civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est.

About the same time also P. Crassus in Aquitania draws reinforcements from Toulouse and Narbonne, and defeats the Sontiates (on the Garonne).

20. Eodem fere tempore P. Crassus cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, cum intellegeret in eis locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis ante annis L. Valerius Praeconinus legatus exercitu pulso interfectus esset atque unde L. Mallius proconsul impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat. Itaque re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque conparato, multis praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone, quae sunt civitates Galliae provinciae finitimae his regionibus, nominatim evocatis in Sontiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cuius adventu cognito Sontiates magnis copiis coactis equitatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti primum equestre proelium commiserunt, deinde equitatu suo pulso atque insequentibus nostris subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis conlocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi nostros disiectos adorti proelium renovarunt. **21.** Pugnatum est diu atque acriter, cum Sontiates superioribus

victoriis freti in sua virtute totius Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent, nostri autem quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus adulescentulo duce efficere possent, perspici cuperent: tamen confecti vulneribus hostes terga vertere.

Crassus besieges the chief town of the Sontiates (mod. Sôs), which surrenders.

Quorum magno numero interfecto Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sontiatum oppugnare coepit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi alias eruptione temptata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem vineasque actis (cuius rei sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos aerariae secturaeque sunt), ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt seque in deditionem ut recipiat petunt. Qua re impetrata arma tradere iussi faciunt.

Adiatunnus at the head of his 'chivalry' vainly attempts to prevent the surrender.

22. Atque in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis alia ex parte oppidi Adiatunnus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant (quorum haec est condicio, ut omnibus in vita commodis una cum eis fruantur quorum se amicitiae dediderint, si quid his per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant aut sibi mortem consciscant; neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam, qui eo interfecto, cuius se amicitiae devovisset, mori recusaret): cum his Adiatunnus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab ea

parte munitionis sublato cum ad arma milites concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum tamen uti eadem deditionis condicione uteretur a Crasso impetravit.

The Vocates and Tarusates attempt to resist the Roman advance under some old officers of Sertorius.

23. Armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum vero barbari commoti, quod oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoquo versus dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finitumae Aquitaniae: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum adventu magna cum auctoritate et magna cum hominum multitudine bellum gerere conantur. Duces vero ii deliguntur, qui una cum Q. Sertorio omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere et castris satis praesidii relinquere, ob eam causam minus commode frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari, in dies hostium numerum augeri, non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret. Hac re ad consilium delata ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

The Gauls at first refuse to give Crassus battle.

24. Prima luce productis omnibus copiis duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii caperent expectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis inferiore animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant. Hac re perspecta Crassus, cum sua cunctatione atque opinione timoris hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit.

Crassus therefore resolves to storm their camp and at once begins operations.

25. Ibi cum alii fossas conplerent, alii multis telis coniectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis et ad aggerem cespitibus conportandis speciem atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent, cum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra acciderent, equites circumitis hostium castris

Crasso renuntiaverunt non eadem esse diligentia ab decumana porta castra munita facilemque aditum habere.

The Roman cavalry, having ridden round the camp and found a weak place in the fortifications, effect an entrance. The enemy disperse and fly.

26. Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis eis cohortibus, quae praesidio castris relictae intritae ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt atque his prorutis prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam plane ab his videri aut quid rei gereretur cognosci posset. Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito nostri redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriae accidere consuevit, acrius inpugnare coeperunt. Hostes undique circumventi desperatis omnibus rebus se per munitiones deicere et fuga salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consectatus ex milium quinquaginta numero, quae ex Aquitania Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix quarta parte relicta multa nocte se in castra recipit.

The greater part of Aquitania submits.

27. Hac audita pugna maxima pars Aquitaniae sese Crasso dedidit obsidesque ultro misit; quo in numero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Ptianii, Vocates,

Tarusates, Elusates, Gates, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuzates, Cocosates: paucae ultimae nationes anni tempore confisae, quod hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

At the end of the Summer (B.C. 56) *Caesar advances against the Morini and Menapii* (*Picardy*). *The enemy attack his camp from their hiding-places in the forest. They are repulsed.*

28. Eodem fere tempore Caesar, etsi prope exacta iam aestas erat, tamen, quod omni Gallia pacata Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum umquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse eo exercitum adduxit; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt. Nam quod intellegebant maximas nationes, quae proelio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum cum Caesar pervenisset castraque munire instituisset neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt eosque in silvas repulerunt et conpluribus interfectis longius inpeditioribus locis secuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

Caesar begins clearing parts of the forest, but is interrupted by bad weather, and after wasting the country retires into winter-quarters in Normandy (country of the Lexovii and Aulerci).

29. Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, et ne quis inermibus inprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quae erat caesa, conversam ad hostem conlocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto cum iam pecus atque extrema inpedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, eiusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, uti opus necessario intermitteretur et continuatione imbrium diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent. Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quae proxime bellum fecerant, in hibernis conlocavit.

NOTES.

P. § *refers to the Revised Latin Primer.*

Page 1.

1. **in Italiam**, that is into Gallia Cisalpina, which now began to be spoken of as Italy, though for purposes of government it was still part of a province down to the river Rubicon on the East and near the river Auser on the West. Caesar usually spent the winters at Ravenna or Luca. **Servius Sulpicius Galba** was one of Caesar's legati, who remained faithful to him in the civil war. After Caesar's death he fought against Antony at Mutina, of which battle he wrote an account in a letter to Cicero. He was grandfather to the Emperor Galba.

3. **Nantuates, Veragros, Sedunos.** Tribes in the valley of the Upper Rhone, from about Martigny to the Lake of Geneva.

6. **iter per Alpes.** The pass of the Great St Bernard from Martigny to Aosta (the Simplon).

magnisque cum portoriis, 'and with very high tolls,' exacted by the tribes through whose territories the road led. *portorium* is properly 'charge for carrying' (*portare*), hence any 'toll' or 'impost.'

7. **consuerant** = *consueverant*, 'had been accustomed.'

10. **castellis**, 'fortified villages,' such as are still to be seen in various districts of the Alps.

Page 2.

1. **conlocare**, 'to station,' with a notion of permanence.

3. **Octodurus**, 'Martigny,' situated near the junction of the Drance with the Rhone. The remains of the ancient city are at Martigny le Bourg, about a mile higher up the valley of the Drance.

4. **non magna...planicie**, 'with a moderate plain close by it.' Murray says in his guide book, "The scenery around is grand: a flat

open valley bordered by mountains of great boldness." Numberless people go there every year, and can appreciate the reason for Galba's occupying the place with a garrison, because the ascent of the St Bernard begins from it.

6. **flumine**, the Drance. **hic**, 'this town' (*vicus*).

8. **vallo fossaque**, 'an earthwork and ditch,' like those always made round a Roman camp.



Vallum.

10. **dies hibernorum**, 'days of the winter-quartering,' 'days in the winter-quarters.'

11. **eo conportari**, 'to be carted thither.'

14. **qui inpenderent**, subj. in a clause virtually oblique; it was part of the report made to him. P. § 469.

15. **aliquot de causis**, 'for several reasons,' 'on various accounts.'

16. **ut...caperent**, subjunctive dependent on *acciderat*, the whole clause being in apposition to *id*, and explaining it.

18. **neque eam plenissimam**, 'and that too not at its highest strength.' Two out of the ten cohorts were elsewhere, and many individual soldiers had been sent out for special service in search of provisions (*commeatus*).

19. **singillatim**, adverb of *singuli*, 'singly,' 'one by one,' i.e. not in companies or cohorts.

21. **iniquitatem**, 'unfavourable nature,' unfavourable, that is, to the Romans.

22. **cum...decurrerent...conicerent** explain *iniquitatem loci*, 'since they were themselves able to descend at a rapid pace and pour in volleys.'

24. **sustineri**, 'to be resisted.'

25. **obsidum nomine**, 'in the capacity of hostages,' 'as hostages.'

Page 3.

1. **itinerum**, that is, the free passage of the Alps for merchants.

3. **et ea...adiungere**, 'and to join that district to the neighbouring province,' that is, to the 'Province' in South-Eastern Gaul which began with Geneva.

sibi persuasum habebant, 'they were fully persuaded.' P. § 302.

5. **opus...munitionesque**, 'the work of fortifying the camp, and the defences of the town.'

8. **deditione facta**, 'seeing that the people had surrendered.'

9. **consilio**, a council of his officers, a council of war.

12. **superiora loca**, 'the higher ground,' 'the mountain slopes above them.'

14. **subsidio veniri**, 'that they should be relieved.' **veniri** is infinitive of the impersonal *venitur*, *ventum est*, lit. 'that there should be a coming to their relief'; understand *posset* 'was possible.'

15. **interclusis itineribus**, 'seeing that the roads were blocked.'

16. **ut...contenderent**, explanatory of **sententiae huiusmodi**, 'opinions to this effect, that they should hasten to secure their safety, abandoning their baggage, and forcing their way out by the same route by which they had come thither.' **pervenissent** is subjunctive as being in a subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua*. P. § 467.

19. **maiori parti placuit**, 'the majority voted.'

ad extremum, 'as a last resource.'

20. **rei eventum experiri**, 'that they should wait to see how the affair turned out.'

22. **vix ut** depend on **brevi**, and express the result: 'the interval being so short that time was scarcely given them.'

23. **conlocandis**, 'for getting in the proper position'; he is referring to the special defences of the camp and the engines of war.

Page 4.

1. **decurrere**. **conicere**, historic infinitives, P. § 372, 'started rushing down,' 'began throwing volleys.' So also *repugnare* and *mittere, occurrere, ferre, superari*. **gaesa** are Gallic javelins: they were very heavy and made throughout of iron, so that they were thrown more like a massive projectile than an ordinary javelin.

2. **integris viribus**, 'while they were fresh,' 'while their strength was still unimpaired.'

3. **ex loco superiore**, 'from the higher ground,' i.e. from their vallum.

4. **ut quaeque pars**, 'when any particular part,' or, 'whatever part.'

5. **eo occurrere**, 'they hurried thither to meet the enemy.'

6. **hoc superari**, 'but they were getting the worst of it from this fact.'

7. **excedebant**, 'kept quitting the field.'

8. **quarum rerum**, 'of which measures,' i.e. the retiring of the wearied and the bringing up of fresh men.

9. **non modo**, for *non modo non* when followed by a negative, 'not only was no opportunity given a man of quitting the field when he was weary, but not even if he was wounded was such an opportunity given him of abandoning the position he had once taken up and retiring.' P. § 398.

10. **ne saucio quidem**, 'not even if he were wounded.' P. § 398.

11. **sui recipiendi** = *se recipiendi*, 'of taking himself back,' 'of retiring.' Cp. p. 5, l. 3.

13. **nostros deficerent**, 'were beginning to fail our men.'

14. **languidioribusque nostris**, abl. abs., 'and as our men were growing feebler.'

16. **ad extremum casum**, 'to extremities,' 'to the last degree of danger.'

17. **primi pili centurio**, 'a centurion of the first rank.' The Roman legion was originally divided into three ranks, according to which they were drawn up in battle:

(1) hastati,
(2) principes,
(3) triarii.

The *triarii* were the oldest and best soldiers in the legion, and their ranks or *ordines* were called *pili*, and the centurion of the first

pilus of the *triarii* would be the senior centurion of the whole legion. In Caesar's time this threefold division no longer existed (though when drawn up in the triple order on the battle-field the three ranks were still called by the old names); instead of it the ten cohorts took rank according to their numbers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. But the old term *pilus* was still retained, and the centurion of the first *ordo* in the first cohort was still called *centurio primi pili.*

18. **Nervico proelio,** 'in the battle with the Nervii.'

19. **diximus,** in Book II. c. 25.

tribunus militum, 'a tribune of the soldiers.' There were six tribunes in each legion.

22. **extremum auxilium,** 'the last chance of rescue.'

experirentur, imperf. subj. following the historical present *docent.*

24—27. **intermitterent** and the other subjunctives are subjunctives of indirect command without *ut*, dependent on the jussive meaning conveyed by *certiores facit*, 'informs them' i.e. tells them what they are to do. Cp. p. 7, l. 6.

25. **exciperent,** 'should receive without returning,' 'merely receive.' The soldiers were to let the enemy go on throwing volleys of javelins, just avoiding them without returning the shots.

ex labore, 'after their hard work.'

27. **in virtute,** 'in valour,' 'in sheer hard fighting.'

Page 5.

1. **ac,** 'and so.' **omnibus portis,** 'through all the gates,' 'by all the gates.'

3. **sui colligendi,** 'of collecting themselves,' 'of reforming their ranks.' **sui** is here for the plural *se*, cp. p. 4, l. 11.

7. **constabat,** 'it was known,' 'it was ascertained.'

8. **plus...interfecta,** 'more than a third having been killed.' The construction is an ablative absolute, *plus* does not affect it, but like *amplius* is sometimes used with any case.

in fugam coniciunt, 'drive them into headlong flight.'

11. **se...recipiunt,** 'they return.'

13. **alio...consilio venisse,** in apposition to *aliis occurrisse rebus*, 'he remembered that he had come into winter-quarters with one design, (and) saw that he had encountered quite a different set of circumstances,' that he had had to deal with something quite different from his original purpose in coming into winter quarters.

15. **maxime,** 'above all.'

17. **in provinciam**, 'into the Province,' i.e. into the south-eastern part of Gaul already organised as a province.

19. **Allobroges**, the most northern tribe of the Province, whose chief city was Geneva.

Page 6.

1. **in Illyricum**, 'into Illyricum,' on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, which was sometimes put under the governor of Macedonia, sometimes under that of Gaul. It had been on this occasion added to Caesar's province, and he visited it occasionally after the campaigning season to hold the assizes or *conventus*.

4. **P. Crassus adulescens**, 'P. Crassus the younger,' the son of M. Licinius Crassus, the member of the so-called triumvirate.

5. **proximus mare Oceanum**, 'close on the shore of the Ocean,' i.e. the Atlantic Ocean. **proximus** governs an accusative from the analogy of *prope*. This construction is not used by Cicero.

Oceanum is neuter and in apposition to *mare*. The neuter is only used in this phrase.

6. **in Andibus**. The Andes lived on the right bank of the Loire. A trace of their name remains in the town of Angers.

7. **praefectos**, 'cavalry officers.'

8. **frumenti causa**, 'to get corn.'

9—11. **Esuvios...Curiosolitas...Venetos**. All these are tribes in modern Brittany. The *Esuvii* occupied roughly the department of Vilaine, the *Curiosolitae* that of the North Coast, and the *Veneti* that of Morbihan, the two latter in the projecting peninsula which has Brest on its western and Vannes on its southern shores.

16. **et in magno...aperto**, 'and as the sea there is very rough and open, there being only a few harbours at intervals.'

18. **eo mari**, 'that sea,' i.e. the Atlantic in that part, which we should now call the Bay of Biscay; but the Romans in the time of Caesar had not a correct idea of the lie of the coast of France, or the great indentation which forms the Bay of Biscay. They regarded the coast as being in a line with that of Spain and with Britain facing it. See map, p. 30.

22. **ut sunt Gallorum...consilia**, 'with the usual rapidity and abruptness of Gallic designs.' **repentina** means things done without preparation, on the spur of the moment. **ut sunt**, 'as they usually are.'

25. **inter se coniurant**, 'they take a mutual oath,' 'they make an agreement on oath.'

Page 7.

2. **quam...acceperant.** Notice the indicative in a subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua*. It must be looked upon not as part of the speech, but as a mere explanation of *libertate* equivalent to an adjective, 'ancestral.' P. § 467 note 1.

3. **Romanorum servitutem**, subjective genitive, 'slavery to the Romans,' 'the being slaves of the Romans.'

6. **remittat**, jussive subjunctive, 'let him send back.' It may be considered an indirect command dependent on *mittunt*, cp. p. 4, l. 24.

8. **longius**, 'at a considerable distance,' 'too far' to come at once himself.

10. **institui**, 'to be trained' [or perhaps simply 'to be appointed.' The verb is used in both senses]. **nautas gubernatoresque**, 'sailors and pilots,' who would have to be men of professional knowledge, to manage the ships when sailing and to steer them in the difficult waters; **remiges**, 'rowers,' could be got anywhere and made to work the oars, but as the native ships used sails and not oars, they would require training.

12. **cum primum...potuit**, 'as soon as the season made it possible.'

15. **quantum in se...admisisseut**, 'what a serious crime they had committed,' the crime is explained by the infinitives **retentos et coniectos**, sc. *esse*, 'that ambassadors had been retained and cast into prison.' After all, these men were not ambassadors, in the ordinary sense, but agents for buying corn.

16. **quod nomen**, 'a name which,' sc. that of ambassadors. **ad omnes nationes**, 'in the eyes of all nations.'

18. **pro**, 'in proportion to,' 'commensurate with.'

21. **natura loci**, 'in the nature of their district.'

22. **concisa aestuariis**, 'intersected by inlets of the sea.' The nature of the shore near Vannes and the Morbihan 'little sea' is shewn in the sketch map, p. 33.

Page 8.

2. **ut**, 'although,' concessive use of *ut*, 'and even supposing everything contrary to what they expected.' P. § 448 note 2.

3. **facultatem navium**, 'means of getting ships.'

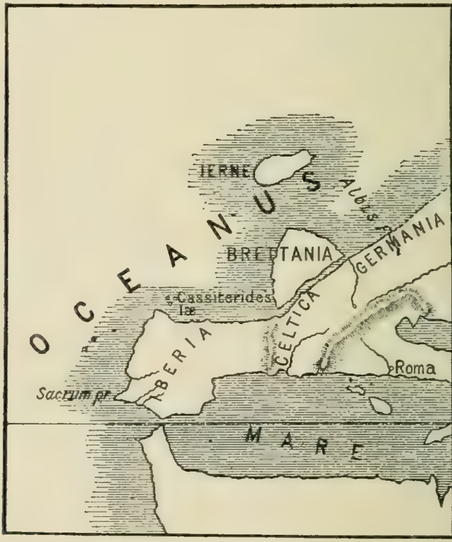
6. **aliam...atque**, 'quite another thing from.' **in concluso mari**, 'in a land-locked sea,' such as the Morbihan.

9. **Venetiam**, 'the country of the Venĕti,' the department of Morbihan.

10. **constabat**, 'they were informed,' 'they were certain.'

12. **Osismos**. The Osismi lived on the extreme West of the projection, now the department of Finisterre. The Lexovii, west of the mouth of the Seine, have given their name to *Lisieux* and *Louviers*, the Namnetes to *Nantes*. The *Morini* lived between Calais and Dunquerk. The Ambiliati are unknown. Some read Ambiatos (*Amiens*).

14. **contra**, 'opposite.' The mistake of regarding the coast of Britain as 'opposite' Morbihan is explained by the fact that Caesar, and geographers after him, imagined the West coast of France to be straight and Britain to be a triangle, one side of which was exactly parallel to it, as in the sketch map here given. Cp. p. 6, l. 18.



Caesar's idea of the lie of Britain.

19. **datis obsidibus**, 'after hostages had been given.'
inprimis, 'above all,' 'especially.'

20. **hac...neglecta**, 'if this district were neglected,' 'were left unpunished.'

22. **novis rebus**, 'change,' 'revolution.' **mobiliter**, 'easily,' from being restless and easily roused.

23. **omnes...odisse**. It is curious that Caesar should make these apparently impartial and humane reflections on the eve of the worst and most oppressive proceeding of which he was guilty in the conquest of Gaul.

25. **priusquam...conspirarent**, 'before more tribes should join the conspiracy.' The subjunctive because the idea of expectation or waiting on the part of the writer is conveyed, P. § 432.

Page 9.

1. **Treveros**. The Treveri, whose name remains in Trèves, lived on both sides of the Mosel up to its junction with the Rhine. The **Remi** (mod. Rheims) between the Marne and the Meuse, departments of Marne and Ardennes.

3. **mandat...adeat**, 'orders him to approach,' indirect commands are often thus expressed with or without a conjunction such as *ut*, P. § 413.

Belgas, the tribes, of which there were reckoned to be 15, living between the Seine and the Rhine, i.e. North-Western France, Belgium and part of Holland.

4. **in officio contineat**, 'to keep them loyal.' **auxilio**, 'as a help,' 'to their aid,' dative of purpose. P. § 226.

5. **arcessiti**, sc. *esse*. **per vim...transire**, 'to force the passage of the river.'

12. **qui...curet**, 'to see that this host should be prevented from combining.' P. § 384.

13. **Decimum Brutum**. This was Decimus Brutus Albinus, who served Caesar throughout the Gallic campaigns, and in the civil war, and was afterwards made governor of Cisalpine Gaul by him, and nominated for the consulship. Nevertheless he joined the plot against Caesar's life in B.C. 44, and was one of those who assassinated him.

14. **Pictonibus**. The *Pictones* lived on the left bank of the Loire, their name remains in *Poitou*. The **Santoni** lived south of the Pictones, about the estuary of the Garonne, near the departments of the Upper and Lower Charente.

17. **pedestribus copiis**, 'with land forces,' ablative of manner and circumstance.

19. **in extremis lingulis**, 'at the ends of tongues of land and promontories.' The subjoined map of the district round Vannes and the Morbihan will shew the nature of the country here described.

20. **aditum haberent**, 'admitted of approach.' **aestus**, 'the tide.' Caesar seems to have thought this peculiar to the district. He was not yet acquainted with the Ocean tides, of which he learnt more next year on his expedition to Britain.

21. **bis...horarum XII spatio**, 'twice in every twelve hours.' The ablative of the time within which, P. § 277. Caesar wishes to shew how short a time (between two high tides) there was for carrying on operations by land against these tribes.

Page 10.

1. **quod...adflictarentur**, 'because as the tide ebbed ships would be left high and dry,' 'would be dashed upon shallows.' The subjunctive because a condition is implied, 'if they attempted to approach.' **utraque re**, 'by both circumstances,' i.e. by the approach on foot being prevented by the high tides, and the working of ships by the low tides.

2. **ac si...coeperant**, 'and accordingly whenever they were overpowered by the magnitude of the works raised against them—for an earthwork and moles were pushed out into the sea, and indeed raised to a height equal to that of the town walls—and began to despair of their safety, they brought a great fleet of vessels (of which they had a very large supply) close up to land, and transferred their goods and themselves to the next towns.'

3. **extruso...adaequatis**. These ablative-absolutes explain **magnitudine operum**, 'the great siege-works of the Romans, which consisted of constructing moles etc.'

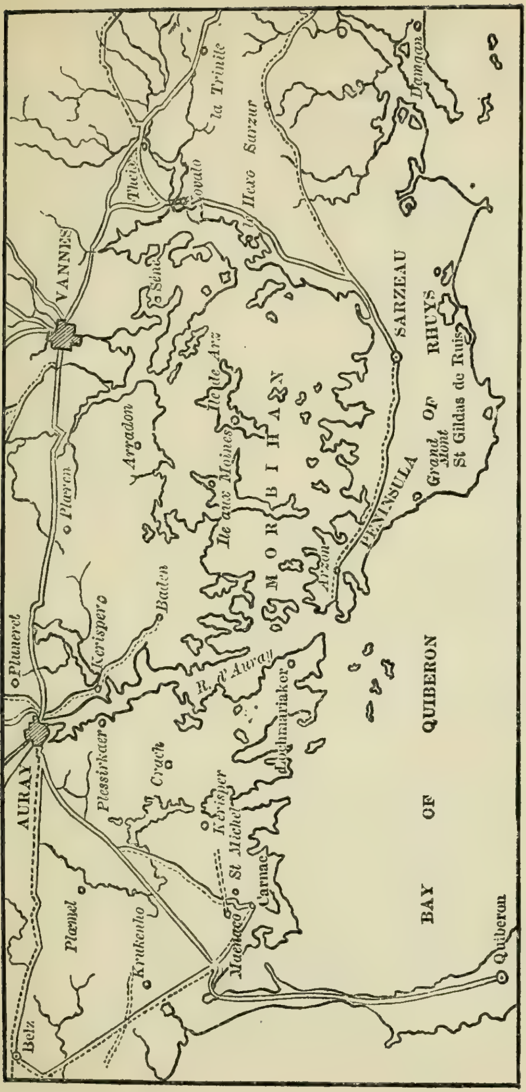
4. **atque his**, 'and these too.'

6. **adpulso**, 'being brought close to land,' we shall see presently that the vessels of the Veneti were constructed with a view to doing this.

8. **opportunitatibus**, 'by the special advantages presented by the nature of the country.'

9. **magnam partem aestatis**, 'during a great part of the summer,' P. § 278. **eo facilius...quod**, 'with the greater ease from the fact that.' P. § 425 note.

11—13. **vasto...portibus**, these ablatives express the causes of the difficulty,—'because the sea was vast and open, the tides high, and harbours rare or almost entirely wanting.' P. § 241.



Country formerly inhabited by Veneti.

15. **planiores**, 'flatter.'

18. **atque item...adcommodatae**, 'and similarly the sterns were constructed to meet the violence of the waves and storms,' i.e. they were made high and strong.

20. **factae ad**, 'constructed with a view to.' **quamvis**, 'any amount of.' **contumeliam**, 'violence,' i.e. the blows of wind or wave. It is a rare use of the word.

21. **transtra...crassitudine**, 'thwarts consisting of beams a foot thick were secured by iron rivets of the thickness of a thumb.' **pedalibus trabibus** is ablative of material, an extension of the common ablative of quality with adjective, P. § 234. **transtra** in Roman ships are rowing-benches. Here it may mean 'cross-beams' from one side of the ship to the other for strength. But it seems not improbable that these vessels had some provision for rowing in case of necessity, though it was not employed ordinarily or for the sake of speed.

24. **alutaeque**, 'and softened leather,' *aluta* is properly an adjective with *pellis* understood, 'a hide prepared with alum' (*alumen*). **pelles alutaeque** may therefore be regarded as a hendiadys for 'prepared leather.'

tenuiter confectae, 'worked to a thin substance.'

25. **atque** joins *inopiam* and *inscientiam* closely together, 'owing to the scarcity of flax and the consequent ignorance of its use.'

26. **eo...quod tantas**, 'from the fact that,' l. 9. **quod...verisimile** is parenthetical, 'as is more likely.'

28. **tanta onera navium**, 'such heavy vessels.'

velis, 'canvas sails' as opposed to the leather ones. **regi**, 'managed.'

Page 11.

2. **congressus**, 'comparison,' 'comparative utility.'

una celeritate et pulsu remorum, 'in one particular alone, namely their speed and propulsion by oars.' The ships of the Veneti had no proper oars, consequently when the Romans pulled down their sails by means of long hooks, they became helpless.

3. **praestaret**, sc. *classis*, 'excelled,' 'had the advantage.' **reliqua**, 'in all other respects.' **pro**, 'with a view to.'

5. **rostro**, i.e. by charging with the beak.

7. **facile...adigebatur**, 'could easily be made to carry on to their decks.'

et eadem...copulis continebantur, 'and for the same reason they were not very easily held by grapnels.' [*Copula* is not the word

used elsewhere for grapnels, but it seems almost impossible to make sense of the MS. reading *scopulis*.] By the 'same reason' he means the great height of the ships, which made it difficult to throw the grapnels on them.

9. **et se vento dedissent**, 'and they had allowed themselves to run before the wind.'

11. **in vadis consisterent tutius**, 'could with greater safety keep afloat in shallow water.' **ab aestu...timerent**, 'when the tide left them (in shallow water) they had no fear of rocks and reefs.' Either because being flat bottomed they could float when other ships ran aground, or because for the same reason, when left high and dry by the tide, they rested safely on the sand. **ab** is not instrumental, it means 'as far as the tide was concerned,' 'in the matter of tide,' cp. p. 20, l. 8. **nihil**, adverbial, 'not at all.'

12. **quarum...casus**, 'an accident caused by all which things,' it is the subjective genitive. **nostris navibus**, dative of the agent with gerund, the ships being personified and spoken of as living agents P. § 222.

16. **neque eis noceri posse**, 'and that no damage could be done them.' P. § 302.

17. **convenit**, 'was come together,' 'had mustered.'

20. **nostris adversae constiterunt**, 'drew up opposite our ships.'

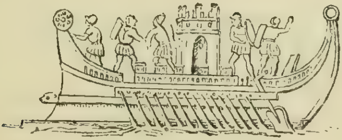
21. **neque satis...agerent**, 'nor did Brutus etc. feel quite certain what to do.' Deliberative subjunctive in imperfect tense depending on *constabat*.

22. **quibus...adtributae**, 'who had been entrusted with one ship each.'

24. **insisterent**, 'enter upon,' 'adopt.'

rostro, see l. 5.

25. **turribus autem excitatis**, 'moreover though towers had been set up,' i.e. towers on the decks of the Roman ships, in order to put



Naval *turris*.

them on a level with, or above, the enemy's decks, just as they were built in besieging walls.

26. **ex barbaris navibus**, 'on the side of the Gallic ships.'

27. **ut**, 'so that,' the demonstrative (such as *ita*, *tantum* etc.) implied in *superabat* is omitted, P. § 421 note. **satis commode**, 'conveniently.'

Page 12.

1. **adigi**, 'be made to carry far enough,' p. 11, l. 7.

2. **gravius acciderent**, 'came down with greater force.' **magno usui**, P. § 225.

3. **falces**, 'hooks,' like reaping hooks. **insertae adfixaeque**, 'inserted into and tightly fixed on.'

4. **muralium falcium**, used to pull down battlements of walls, or men or engines from walls.

6. **adducti**, 'drawn tight.' **navigio remis incitato**, 'the (Roman) vessel having been rowed on hard.'

7. **praerumpebantur**, 'used to be snapped.'

8. **ut**, 'so that,' 'in such a way that,' see p. 11, l. 27.

9. **armamentis**, 'rigging.'

11. **positum in virtute**, 'depended on sheer courage.'

12. **atque eo magis, quod**, 'and of course all the more because.'

14. **paulo fortius**, 'somewhat more gallant than the rest.'

16. **propinquus despectus in mare**, 'a near view down into the sea.'

18. **cum...circumsteterant**, 'when two or three (Roman) ships had got round one of the enemy's, they began to board with the greatest energy, as soon as they had pulled down the yardarms.' The indicative is used because the sense is purely temporal, P. § 433.

21. **expugnatis conpluribus**, 'when several ships had thus been stormed and taken.'

23. **contenderunt**, 'they hastened,' that is, the men on board the ships that had not lost their rigging in the way described.

25. **tanta malacia ac tranquillitas**, 'such a dead calm,' a hendiadys. *malacia* is a Greek word (μαλακία). As the Romans greatly employed the natives of the Greek towns in Italy as sailors, many nautical terms were Greek.

Page 13.

1. **singulas...expugnaverunt**, 'chased and took them one by one.'

2. **ut**, 'so that,' p. 11, l. 27.

3. **pervenerint**, perfect subjunctive in consecutive clause, though dependent on verb in historic tense, P. § 422 note 2.

ab hora fere quarta, 'from about 9 to 10 in the morning,' the fourth hour from sunrise.

6. **cum...tum**, 'both...and.'

7. **gravioris aetatis**, 'of greater age,' 'of soberer age,' P. § 256.

9. **navium quod ubique fuerat**, 'all the ships wherever they had formerly been.' P. § 260.

10. **quo...se reciperent...defenderent habebant**, 'the rest knew not where to go or how to defend their towns,' P. § 455.

13. **eo...quo**, 'to this end that.' P. § 453. **in quos...vindicandum**, 'on whom Caesar decided that severer punishment than usual must be inflicted.' *vindicare* is 'to punish,' the construction with *in* seems confined to this impersonal passive. **in...tempus**, 'for the future.'

15. **ius legatorum**, 'the rights of ambassadors.' Yet the Veneti had at least done no violence to the lives of the ambassadors, and this savage treatment of men who surrendered (though without terms it is true) is poorly defended by the excuse.

16. **sub corona**, 'as slaves by auction,' for slaves when put up for sale had a garland put on their heads.

19. **Venellorum**. The *Venelli* occupied the next projection of the coast north of the Veneti, that in which Cherbourg now stands, the department of la Manche.

20. **ac summam imperii**, 'and a supremacy,' 'a suzerainty.' **earum...civitatum**, 'over all the tribes,' the objective genitive.

23. **senatu suo interfecto**, 'having put their own senators to death.'

The **Aulerci Eburovices** and **Lexovii** were two tribes next to the Venelli on the East. The Aulerci were a large tribe, split up into several branches, of which the *Eburovices* were one. The *Lexovii* have left traces of their name in *Louviers* and perhaps *Lisieux* in Normandy.

24. **auctores esse**, 'to advise,' 'to sanction.'

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5. **idoneo omnibus rebus loco**, 'the district being suitable for all purposes,' i.e. for fighting, or for permanent occupation and the collection of provisions.

7. **spatio**, 'at a distance of,' P. § 282.

8. **pugnandi potestatem faceret**, 'offered him battle,' 'gave him an opportunity of fighting.' **ut**, 'so that,' p. 11, l. 27.

9. **hostibus in contemptionem...veniret**, 'became despised by the enemy,' lit. 'came into contempt to the enemy.' **hostibus** is dative of agent, as the phrase *venire in contemptionem* is equivalent to an adjective in *-bilis*, P. § 222.

10. **carperetur**, 'was adversely criticised,' **nonnihil**, 'to some extent,' used adverbially, cp. p. 11, l. 11.

11. **opinionem timoris**, 'a belief in his being afraid,' objective genitive, P. § 262.

14. **praesertim...teneret**, 'especially in the absence of his commander-in-chief,' i.e. Caesar.

15. **aequo**, 'favourable.'

16. **legato**, 'by a legate,' dative of agent with gerundive, P. § 222.

21. **transeat**, 'desert,' 'go over.' **pro perfuga**, 'under pretence of being a deserter.'

22. **proponit**, 'expounds,' 'describes,' 'puts before them.'

23. **quibus angustiis**, 'with what difficulties' or 'in what straits,' the ablative may be either local or instrumental.

24. **neque longius abesse quin...educat**, 'and that Sabinus is almost resolved to lead out his army next night.' The present tense is used throughout for vividness, giving as nearly as possible (though in *oratio obliqua*) the deserter's own words. **abesse quin**, P. § 419.

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2. **amittendam non esse**, 'must not be let slip,' 'must not be lost.' **iri**, impersonal, 'they ought to go,' lit. 'it ought to be gone by them.' P. § 299.

4. **superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio**, 'Sabinus' delay during the previous days.' **superiorum dierum** is attributive genitive equivalent to an adjective, P. § 249.

5. **cui rei...provisum**, 'for which they had not made sufficiently careful provision.'

6. **spes Venetici belli**, 'the hope inspired by the war with the Veneti,' a subjective genitive.

11. **ut explorata victoria**, 'as though victory were secured,' 'made certain.'

12. **quibus...compleant**, 'with which to fill up,' P. § 453.

15. **passus mille**, 'a thousand paces,' a Roman mile, which was 143 yards 1 ft shorter than an English mile. [The *passus* = five Roman feet; but the Roman foot = only ·97 of an English foot.]

16. **quam minimum spatii**, 'as little interval as possible.'

17. **exanimati**, 'out of breath.'

20. **onera**, i.e. the fagots and brushwood for filling up the ditch.

21. **factum est...ut ne unum quidem**, 'the result of the superiority of the Roman position, of the enemy's fatigue and want of proper information, and of the valour of our soldiers and their practice of the previous days' fighting, was that the enemy did not stand even a single charge of our men.'

25. **integris viribus**, 'fresh and unwearied,' lit. 'with undiminished strength,' ablative of quality with epithet, P. § 234, to be taken with *milites nostri.*

26, 27. **reliquos...reliquerunt**, 'the cavalry, having pursued the rest, left but few surviving of those who had escaped from the rout.' By the *fuga* Caesar means the flight from the infantry charge, in which many were killed. The cavalry then pursued the survivors and left few alive.

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4. **mollis ac minime resistens**, 'impressionable and therefore far from firm.' The *ac*, as often, joins two words which are only extensions of the same notion: the 'resolution' (*mens*) of the Gauls is *mollis* and therefore *minime resistens*. This contrast between the *élan*, the impetuous gallantry of the Gauls, and the ease with which they were depressed by failure or difficulty, is often pointed out by other writers.

7. **ut ante dictum est.** He refers to his description of Gaul as divided into three parts, in the first chapter of the first book.

9. **ex tertia parte**, 'as a third,' 'amounting to a third,' an idiomatic use of *ex*, as in the phrase *heres ex tertia parte* or *ex triente*, 'heir to a third.' In point of extent Aquitania was not nearly a third of Gaul, but it is one of the three chief divisions.

10. **paucis ante annis**, 'a few years before,' P. § 280. It was apparently 22 years ago.

11, 12. **L. Valerius Praeconinus** and his defeat are not known, but they may have been connected with L. Manilius (here called Mallius), who as proconsul in the Province B.C. 78 appears to have been defeated by the Aquitani, whom he attacked because they joined Sertorius who was holding Spain against the Roman government. Other authorities however place this defeat in Spain, and say that Manilius fled to Ilerda (*Lerida*) with the loss of all his baggage. It may be that the North-West corner of Spain, about the modern S. Sebastian, was reckoned as part of Aquitania, and that Manilius fled eastward into the Roman part of Spain.

13. **non mediocrem**, 'very considerable,' a *litotes*, i.e. the use of a word less strong than the sense requires.

16. **comparato** applies both to *auxiliis* and *equitatu*, but agrees with the nearer only. P. § 199, 1.

18. **nominatim**, 'by name,' 'individually.' He was not content with ordering so many men to join, he selected those whom he ascertained to be good men.

Sontiatum. The Sontiates lived on the left bank of the Garonne.

21. **agmen nostrum**, 'our column of march.'

26. **disiectos**, 'scattered,' in loose order owing to the pursuit.

27. **superioribus**, 'former,' 'earlier.'

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3. **adulescentulo duce**, 'under a leader who was quite a young man,' i.e. the young P. Licinius Crassus, probably considerably under thirty, as he had not held any office in the city. Caesar had appointed him commander of his cavalry in the battle with Ariovistus (B.C. 58). See p. 6, l. 4.

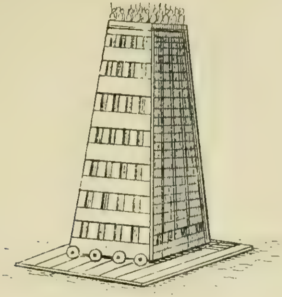
5. **terga vertere**, historic infinitive, 'began retreating.'

6. **ex itinere...coepit**, 'began the storm of the chief town of the Sontiates at once,' **ex itinere**, 'off the march,' means without stopping for rest, for pitching camp, or making regular preparations for siege.

7. **quibus...egit**, 'but when they offered a strenuous resistance he moved up pent-houses and towers.'

vineae, so called probably from their resemblance to vines trained in the Italian manner on trellises, presenting the form of a shed, were wooden 'pent-houses' pushed up close to the walls to protect the besiegers, or to cover a battering ram. **Turres** were moveable wooden towers on wheels brought up to the walls, and built in stages, so that

the besiegers could attack the defenders of the walls at a level with them.



9. **alias...alias**, 'at one time...at another time.' **cuniculis...actis**, 'having excavated underground passages to the earthwork and pent-houses.'

10. **cuius rei**, 'in which operation,' objective genitive after **peritissimi**, P. § 262.

12. **aerariae secturaeque**, 'copper mines and tunnelling,' a hendiadys for 'making tunnels in mining.' **aerariae** may also stand for any mines, whether of copper or iron, and the latter was probably the metal generally found in this district. Another reading is *aerariae structurae*, 'mining operations,' such as the construction of galleries, tunnels, etc.

13. **nihil profici posse**, 'that no progress could be made,' 'that nothing could be effected.'

14. **in deditionem**, 'on unconditional surrender.'

15. **faciunt**, 'they do so,' 'they comply.'

18. **devotis**, 'vassals,' 'liege men,' men who had sworn allegiance, —an elementary stage of feudalism in which the devotion to the chief goes much beyond that of chivalry. Something of a similar custom is mentioned as prevailing in Spain (Plutarch *Sertor.* 14) and among the Samnites (Livy IX. 40). **soldurios** is a Celtic word for these 'vassals,' and must not be connected with 'soldier,' which comes through Italian from the Latin *soldus* (*solidus*), 'a coin' used to pay soldiers.

20. **omnibus in vita commodis**, 'all the advantages in life.'

22. **sibi mortem consciscant**, 'commit suicide.'

23. **hominum memoria**, 'within the memory of man.'

24. **qui...recusaret**, 'to refuse,' a consecutive subjunctive. P. § 452 (*a*).

cuius devovisset, 'to whose friendship he had sworn allegiance,' the subjunctive because the meaning is indefinite, the man to whom he had sworn allegiance, whoever he might be. P. § 452 (*b*).

26. **clamore**, a shout, that is, of the Roman besiegers near the spot at which the sally was taking place.

Page 18.

1. **munitionis**, 'the siege works.'

3. **uti eadem...uteretur**, 'to be allowed the same terms of surrender.'

8. **paucis diebus, quibus...erat**, 'within a few days of his arrival there.' The relative is attracted into the number of the antecedent, and the whole phrase is much contracted for *paucis diebus post eum diem quo*. P. § 279.

9. **quoquo versus** (also written **quoque versus**), 'in every direction.'

12. **citerioris Hispaniae**, 'in hither Spain,' the possessive genitive used in geographical expressions. He means the modern district of Navarre; but *citerior Hispania*, as a Roman province, embraced all the country between the Ebro and the Pyrenees.

16. **qui una...fuerant**, 'who had been with Q. Sertorius during all the years of his war.' Sertorius had maintained himself in Spain from B.C. 83 to B.C. 72. He was a brilliant commander, and for a long while was regarded by the Spaniards with great enthusiasm.

17. **scientiam rei militaris**, 'knowledge of warfare,' the objective genitive.

19. **loca capere**, 'to select positions' for camps.

commeatibus, 'from supplies,' ablative of separation, P. § 229.

21. **propter exiguitatem**, 'owing to their small numbers.'

22. **hostem...relinquere**, 'that the enemy were both scattered over the country and had blocked the roads, and yet left enough men to guard the camp.' The whole clause **suas copias...relinquere** is in apposition to **quod**, and explains what it was that Crassus noticed. It contains two clauses in antithesis, *suas...diduci, hostem ...relinquere*.

24. **sibi supportari**, 'were being carted to his camp.'

25. **in dies**, 'every day,' 'day by day.'

non cunctandum...quin decertaret, 'he thought that he ought not to make any delay in fighting a pitched battle.' For **quin** after verbs

expressing hindrance etc., see P. § 419. The force of *de* in *decertare* is intensive, 'to engage in an actual battle,' 'to bring the struggle to an issue.'

27. **ad consilium delata**, 'having been referred to his council,' the council of military tribunes and senior centurions.

28. **pugnae**, dative, 'for a battle.'

Page 19.

1. **prima luce**, 'at daybreak.' **duplici**, two lines instead of the usual three, because of his inferior numbers, which made it necessary to cover more ground by reducing the depth of his *acies*, lest he should be outflanked.

2. **auxiliis**, 'auxiliaries,' include all the light-armed troops, slingers, bowmen, etc., obtained probably from the province itself. **in mediam aciem**, 'into the centre of his line.'

3. **quid...expectabat**, 'he waited to see what tactics the enemy would adopt,' i.e. whether they would attack, or wait behind their intrenchments to be attacked. **quid consilii**, P. § 259.

5. **se tuto dimicaturos**, 'that they would run no risk by accepting battle.'

6. **tutius**, 'safer still.' **obsessis viis commeatu intercluso**, 'since our supplies were cut off by the roads being blocked.' *obsessis viis* is an instrumental ablative.

9. **in agmine**, 'while on the march,' **sub sarcinis**, 'burdened with their kits,' opposed to *expediti*, 'in battle trim.' The Roman soldier carried a considerable weight of provisions, utensils, etc. on the march, besides his offensive and defensive armour, and (often) a couple of stakes for fixing in the *vallum* of the camp. The whole weight thus carried (besides armour) is reckoned at 60 lbs. Vergil (*G.* 3, 347) describes the Roman soldier as marching *iniusto sub fasce*, 'under an excessive pack.'

10. **inferiore animo**, ablative of quality, 'when they were less courageous,' 'when their spirit was depressed.'

11. **ab ducibus**, 'by the officers' of the Gauls, see p. 18, l. 15. **productis...copiis**, 'though the Roman troops had been brought from the camp to the field.'

13. **opinione timoris**, objective genitive, 'the opinion as to their panic,' 'the belief of the Romans that they were afraid,' p. 14, l. 11. Notice that **atque** generally joins two words when the one is the

consequence of the other, **sua cunctatione atque opinione**, 'by their own delay and the consequent impression as to their panic,' p. 16, l. 4.

15. **omnium voces**, 'the remarks on all sides,' the words of all the soldiers.

expectari, impersonal, 'that there ought to be no longer delay about going.' **quin**, see p. 18, l. 26.

16. **iretur**, P. § 299.

18. **multis ..coniectis**, 'by frequent volleys of missiles.'

19. **depellerent**, 'were trying to dislodge.'

20. **ad pugnam**, 'for actual fighting,' 'in battle.'

21. **lapidibus...subministrandis**, 'by supplying the fighters with stones and missiles.'

23. **opinionem pugnantium**, 'a belief that they were combatants,' objective genitive as in l. 13.

26. **frustra**, 'without hitting.'

Page 20.

1. **ab decumana porta**, 'at the gate on the rear of the camp.' In a Roman camp the gate towards the enemy was called the *porta praetoria*, as being at the end of the camp on which were the headquarters (*praetorium*); the gate opposite was called the *porta decumana* from the fact that the quarters of the 10th cohort were near it.

For **ab**, 'on,' 'on the side of,' cp. p. 22, l. 3.

3. **habere**, 'admitted of.'

4. **equitum praefectos**, 'commanders of cavalry.' In the legion (infantry) the officers were *tribuni militum* and *centuriones* (with their subalterns); the superior officers in the cavalry were called commonly *praefecti*, as also those of the auxiliaries, though the three officers of each *turma* (troop) of cavalry were called *decuriones*, and it was the commander of the whole who was properly the *praefectus*.

7. **praesidio**, 'as a guard,' dative of purpose, P. § 226.

8. **intritae ab labore erant**, 'were not worn out with labour,' 'in the matter of labour.' *ab* is not properly constructed with the ablative of the instrument, and though the meaning in this and similar phrases is almost instrumental, it can be explained like *ab* in l. 1, and p. 11, l. 11, as meaning 'on the part of,' 'in the matter of.' **intritae**, an adjective formed from *tritus* past participle of *tero*. It is properly 'unrubbed.'

longiore itinere, 'by a somewhat circuitous route,' a longer way round than they need have gone to get to the rear of the enemy's camp, which they adopted in order to avoid being seen as they were going.

12. **prius...quam...posset**, P. § 432, 'before it was possible for the enemy to see them or to know what movement was taking place.' **quid rei**, 'what kind of operation,' 'what of action,' P. § 259; p. 19, l. 3.

14. **ab ea parte**, 'on that side.'

15. **quod plerumque...consuevit**, 'which is generally wont to occur,' the perfect of habit or frequent occurrence must be translated in English by the present.

17. **se per munitiones deicere**, 'to hurl themselves down from the ramparts,' like *per scalas* 'downstairs.'

21. **Cantabris**. The Cantabri were a warlike tribe in North-Western Spain, always hostile to the Romans.

vix...relicta, 'leaving scarcely a quarter of them alive.'

22. **multa nocte**, 'late at night.'

24. **ultro**, 'of their own motion,' 'without their being demanded.'

quo in numero, 'in which category.'

25. **Tarbelli...Cocosates**. Of the Aquitanian tribes here mentioned some have left traces of their names in the names of modern towns or districts:

Tarbelli	*Tarbes.*
Bigerriones	*Bigorre.*
Elusates	*Eauze.*
Garumni	*Garonne.*
Ausci	*Auch.*
Sibuzates	*Sobusse* or *Sanbusse.*
Cocosates	*Castets* in Landes.

Of the others in the neighbouring districts no traces seem to remain.

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2. **ultimae**, 'most remote.'

3. **suberat**, 'was near at hand.'

7. **supererant...essent**, 'the only ones to remain in arms.' **qui** here introduces a consecutive clause with a descriptive force, and therefore is followed by subjunctive, P. § 452.

8. **neque...misissent**, 'and (were the only ones) in the position of never having sent ambassadors to him.'

10. **longe...ac**, 'on a method far different from.' **alia** here expresses comparison and can be followed by ablative or **quam, atque** (or **ac**), P. § 329 note 2.

12. **quae contendissent**, 'which (as they knew) had contended,' subjunctive in a virtually oblique clause, representing what the Gauls

thought or knew, and therefore giving the reason of their action, P. § 469.

13. **continentes**, 'continuous,' 'extending far,' 'unbroken.'

14. **eo**, 'into them,' i.e. into the forests and marshes.

15. **initium**, 'borders.'

17. **in opere**, 'in the work' of making the camp, for which they would not only be digging the *agger*, but would be going in search of wood and other material.

21. **longius inpeditioribus locis**, 'somewhat too far considering the difficult nature of the locality,' i.e. the difficulties presented by a forest.

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1. **reliquis...diebus**, 'in the course of the remaining days.' Abl. of time within which, P. § 277.

2. **inermibus...militibus**, 'when the soldiers were without their arms and off their guard.' An ablative absolute, not dative.

3. **ab latere**, 'on the flank,' p. 20, l. 1.

4. **conversam ad hostem**, 'turned toward the enemy,' 'between himself and the enemy.'

6. **paucis diebus**, l. 1.

7. **extrema inpedimenta**, 'the baggage on their rear.' **ipsi**, 'the Gauls themselves.'

11. **sub pellibus**, 'under tents of skins,' as we should say, 'under canvas.'

14. **proxime**, 'most recently.' He distributed his men among the tribes that had shewn signs of disloyalty, that they might be kept quiet by the presence of the winter camps or cantonments.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	ablative.	*irreg.*	irregular.
acc.	accusative.	*lit.*	literally.
adj.	adjective.	*m.*	masculine.
adv.	adverb.	*n.*	neuter.
a.	active.	*nom.*	nominative.
c.	common gender.	*num.*	numeral.
comp.	comparative.	*p.*	perfect.
conj.	conjunction.	*pl.*	plural.
dat.	dative.	*pr. part.*	present participle.
defect.	defective.	*p. part. pass.*	past participle passive.
demonstr.	demonstrative.	*poss.*	possessive.
dep. dept.	deponent.	*pron.*	pronoun.
f.	feminine gender.	*pers.*	personal pronoun.
freq.	frequentative.	*reflex.*	reflexive.
g. or gen.	genitive.	*s.*	supine.
imperat.	imperative.	*semi-dep.*	semi-deponent.
impers.	impersonal.	*subst.*	substantive.
incept.	inceptive.	*sup.*	superlative.
indecl.	indeclinable.	*v. a.*	verb active.
indef.	indefinite.	*v. n.*	verb neuter.
infin.	infinitive.	*v. dep.*	verb deponent.
interj.	interjection.	*v. semi-dep.*	verb semi-deponent.
interrog.	interrogative.	*w.*	with.

[*References are by page and line of this edition.*]

ā, ăb, prep. [abl.] *from, by; in regard to*, **20**, 8; **ăb lătĕrĕ**, *on the flank.*

abscindo, -ĕrĕ, -scĭdī, scissum, 3 v. a. *to tear off, to tear away.*

absens, -ntĭs, adj. *absent* [participle of **absum**].

absĭmĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *unlike.*

abstrăho, -ĕrĕ, -traxī, -tractum, 3 v. a. *to drag away.*

absum, -essĕ, āfŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be absent, to be away.*

ăc, atquĕ, conj. *and, and so;* after comparatives and **alius**, *than.*

accēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to come to, to be added to.*

accĭdo, -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, no s. 3 v. n. *to happen.*

accĭpio, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to receive, to accept.*

acclīvĭs, -ĕ, adj. *sloping.*

accurro, -ĕrĕ, -currī (rarely -cŭcurrī), -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run up.*

ăcĕr, -crĭs, -crĕ, adj. *sharp, active, brave.*

ăcies, -ĕī, f. *line of battle, edge.*

ăcrĭtĕr, adv. *sharply, keenly, bravely.*

ăd, prep. [acc.], *to, at, up to.*

ădaequo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make equal to.*

adcommŏdo [acc-], -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to suit to, to adapt;* **adcommodatior**, *better fitted.*

addūco, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to lead up, to bring to, to draw towards.*

ădĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. n. and a. *to go up, to approach.*

adfīgo, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -xum, 3 v. a. *to fasten to, to fix.*

adflicto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to dash against.*

ădhĭbĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to apply, to put upon.*

ădhūc, adv. *as yet, up to this point, still.*

Ădĭātūnnŭs, -ī, m. *Adiatunnus*, a chief of the Sontiates.

ādĭcio, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw upon, to add to.*

ădĭgo, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to compel, to drive to, to make to reach.*

ădĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *approach.*

adiungo, -ĕrĕ, -nxī, -nctum, 3 v. a. *to join to, to fasten to.*

admĭnistro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to administer, to manage.*

admitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to admit, to allow, to commit;* **in sē scĕlŭs admittĕrĕ**, *to commit a crime*, **7**, 15.

admŏdum, adv. *very, considerably.*

adŏrĭor, -īrī, -ortus sum, 4 dep. v. trans. *to attack.*

adscisco, -ĕrĕ, -scīvī, -scītum, 3 v. a. *to bring to, to attach.*

adsĭmĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *like, shaped like.*

adtrĭbŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to assign, to give to.*

ădŭlescens, -ntĭs, m. *a young man.*

ădŭlescentŭlŭs, -ī, m. [dimin.] *a very young man.*

adventŭs, -ūs, m. *arrival, approach.*

adversŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *opposite.*

aedĭfĭcĭum, -ĭī, n. *a building.*

aedĭfĭco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to build.*

aequŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *equal, favourable.*

aerārĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of bronze* or *copper;* **aerārĭae**, -ārum, f. pl. *copper mines.*

aestās, -ātĭs, f. *summer.*

aestĭmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to estimate, to value.*

aestŭārĭŭm, ī, n. *an estuary, tidal mouth of a river.*

aestŭs, -ūs, m. *tide.*

ăgĕr, **ăgrī**, m. *a field, a district.*

aggĕr, -ĕrĭs, m. *an earthwork, bank of earth.*

agmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a column, a band, army on the march.*

ăgō, -ĕrĕ, ēgī, actum, 3 v. a. *to do, to drive.*

ăgrĭcultūră, -ae, f. *agriculture.*

ălăcĕr, -crĭs, -crĕ, adj. *active, prompt, spirited.*

ălĭās, adv. *elsewhere, at another time.*

ălĭquantŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of some size, of considerable size.* **ălĭquantō**, *by a good deal.*

ălĭquĭs, -quă, -quĭd, indef. pron. *some.*

ălĭquot, indecl. adj. *some, a good many.*

ălĭŭs, -ă, -ŭd, gen. ălĭŭs, adj. *other;* **ălĭŭs...ălĭŭs**, *different*, **5**, 13.

Allŏbrŏgēs, -um, m. pl. *the Allobroges*, a tribe in Gaul.

Alpēs, -ĭum, f. *the Alps.*

altĕr, -ĕră, -ĕrum, adj. *a second, another of two.*

altĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *height, depth.*

altŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *high.*
ălūtă, -ae, f. *dressed leather* [adj. **aluta pellis**].
Ambĭlĭātī, -ōrum, m. *the Ambiliati,* a tribe in Gaul.
ămīcĭtĭă, -ae, f. *friendship.*
āmitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to lose.*
amplĭŭs, comp. adv. *more.*
amplŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *great, splendid;* **amplissĭmŭs**, *greatest, most splendid.*
ancŏră, -ae, f. *an anchor.*
Andēs, -ĭum, m. *the Andes,* a tribe on the Loire [*Anjou*].
angustĭae, -ārum, f. pl. *narrow places, difficulties.*
ănĭmadverto, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. *to notice, to punish.*
ănĭmŭs, -ī, m. *mind, courage.*
antĕ, prep. [acc.] *before;* adv. *sooner, before.*
antĕcēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to go in front, to precede.*
antemnă, -ae, f. *a sail-yard, a yard-arm.*
ăpĕrĭo, -īrĕ, -ŭī, -rtum, 4 v. a. *to open.*
ăpertŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *open;* **ăpertissĭmŭs**, *very open, most completely open.*
appello, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call.*
aptŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fitted, suited;* **aptĭŏr**, *better suited.*
ăpŭd, prep. [acc.] *at, near, among.*
Ăquĭtānĭă, -ae, f. *Aquitania,* the South-Western district of Gaul.
Ăquĭtānŭs, -ī, m. *an Aquitanian.*
arbĭtror, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. and intrans. *to think.*
arcesso, -ĕrĕ, -īvī, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to summon.*
armă, -ōrum, n. pl. *arms.*
armāmentă, -ōrum, n. pl. *tackle, fittings of a ship.*
armo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to arm;* **armātŭs**, *an armed man.*
atquĕ, see **ac**.
attrĭbŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to assign to, to give.*
auctŏr, -ōris, m. *author, supporter.*
auctōrĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *authority, prestige.*
audĕo, -ērĕ, ausŭs sum, 2 semi-dep. v. trans. and intrans. *to be bold, to dare.*
audĭo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to hear.*
augĕo, -ērĕ, -xī, -ctum, 2 v. a. *to increase.*
Aulercŭs, -ī, m. *one of the Aulerci,* a tribe in central Gaul.
Auscī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Ausci,* a Gallic tribe.
aut, conj. *or, either.*
autem, conj. *but, moreover.*
auxĭlĭārĭs, -ĕ, adj. *auxiliary;* **auxĭlĭārĭă**, n. pl. *auxiliary troops.*
auxĭlĭum, -ī, n. *aid, help;* **auxĭlĭă**, *auxiliaries.*

Baculus, see **Sextius**.
barbărŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *foreign, barbarous.*
Belgae, -ārum, m. pl. *the Belgae,* a tribe of northern Gaul.
bello, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight, to be at war.*
bellum, -ī, n. *war.*
bĕnĕ, adv. *well.*
Bigerrĭōnēs, -um, m. pl. *the Bigerriones,* a tribe in the Pyrenees (*Bigorre*).
bīnī, -ae, -ă, distrib. num. adj. pl. *two each, two at a time.*

bĭs, adv. *twice.*
brĕvĭs, -ĕ, adj. *short, brief.*
Brĭtannĭă, -ae, f. *Britain.*
Brūtŭs, -ī, m. *Decimus Brutus*, a legate of Caesar's.

caedo, -ĕrĕ, cĕcīdī, caesum, 3 v. a. *to cut, to kill.*
Caesăr, -ărĭs, m. *C. Iulius Caesar* b. B.C. 100. Consul B.C. 59. Governor of Gaul B.C. 58 to B.C. 49, the writer of this book.
călămĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *calamity, disaster.*
callĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *cunning, crafty.*
campŭs, -ī, m. *a plain.*
Cantăbĕr, -brī, m. *a Cantabrian*, an inhabitant of North-Western Spain.
căpĭo, -ĕrĕ, cēpī, captum, 3 v. a. *to take, to capture.*
cărīnă, -ae, f. *a keel.*
carpo, -ĕrĕ, -psī, -ptum, 3 v. a. *to pluck, to find fault with.*
castellum, -ī, n. *a castle, a fortress.*
castră, -ōrum, n. pl. *a camp.*
cāsŭs, -ūs, m. *a misfortune, a chance, a danger* **11**, 13.
cătēnă, -ae, f. *a chain.*
causă, -ae, f. *a cause, a reason;* **causā** with gen. *for the sake of.*
cautēs, -ĭs, f. *a rock.*
cĕlĕrĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *swiftness, speed.*
cĕlĕrĭtĕr, adv. *swiftly;* **cĕlĕrĭŭs**, *more swiftly;* **cĕlerrĭmē**, *most swiftly.*
centŭrĭō, -ōnĭs, m. *a centurion*, one of sixty officers of a legion.
certāmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a contest.*
certŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *certain, sure, trustworthy;* **certĭŏr**, *more certain;* **certĭōrem făcĕrĕ**, *to inform;* **certĭŏr fĭĕrī**, *to be informed.*
cespĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *turf, a sod.*
cĭbārĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *belonging to food;* **cĭbārĭă**, -ōrum, n. pl. *provisions, food.*
circĭtĕr, prep. [acc.] *about;* adv. *nearly, about.*
circumdūco, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead round.*
circumĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. a. and n. *to go round, to surround.*
circumsto, -ārĕ, -stĕtī, -stĭtum, 1 v. a. and n. *to stand round, to surround.*
circumvĕnĭo, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. a. *to come round, to surround; to deceive.*
cĭtĕrĭŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, compar. adj. (**cĭtĕr**) *hither, nearer.*
cīvĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *a state, a town; citizenship.*
clam, prep. [abl.] and adv. *without the knowledge of, secretly.*
clāmŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a shout.*
classĭs, -ĭs, f. *a fleet.*
claudo, -ĕrĕ, -sī; -sum, 3 v. a. *to close, to shut.*
clāvŭs, -ī, m. *a nail, a rivet.*
Cocosātēs, -um, m. pl. *the Cocosates*, a tribe in Aquitania.
coepī, -issĕ, [coeptus sum], defect. semi-dep. v. trans. *to begin.*
cognosco, -ĕrĕ, -nōvī, -nĭtum, 3 v. a. *to know.*
cōgo, -ĕrĕ, cŏēgi, cŏactum, 3 v. a. *to force, to collect.*
cŏhors, -rtĭs, f. *a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion.
cŏhortŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. *to exhort.*
collĭgo, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a.

to collect; **sŭī collĭgendī**, *of collecting themselves.*

collĭs, -ĭs, m. *a hill.*

collŏco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to station, to place.*

commĕātŭs, -ūs, m. *supplies.*

commĕo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to pass to and fro, to visit.*

commŏdē, adv. *conveniently.*

commŏdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *convenient;* **commŏdă**, -ōrum, n. pl. *advantages.*

commŏvĕo, -ērĕ, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move thoroughly, to excite, to alarm.*

commūnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *common.*

commūto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to change, to interchange.*

compăro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to compare, to prepare, to collect.*

complĕo, -ērĕ, -ēvī, -ētum, 2 v. a. *to fill up;* of ships *to man.*

complūrēs, -ă, gen. -ium, adj. *very many, several.*

comporto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to carry together, to collect.*

comprĕhendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to catch, to understand.*

concēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. and a. *to yield, to retire; to give up.*

concīdo, -ĕrĕ, -cīdī, -cīsum, 3 v. a. *to cut up, to break up.*

concĭlĭum, -ī, n. *meeting, council.*

conclāmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to shout aloud; to give up for lost.*

conclūdo, -ĕrĕ, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. *to shut, to shut in.*

concurro, -ĕrĕ, -currī (rarely -cŭcurrī), -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run together, to muster hastily.*

condĭcĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *condition, terms.*

confĕro, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, collātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring together.*

confĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to finish, to put an end to, to complete.*

confīdo, -ĕrĕ, -fīsŭs sum, 3 semi-dep. v. intrans. *to trust.*

confīgo, -ĕrĕ, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. *to transfix, to pierce.*

confirmātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a strengthening, encouragement.*

confirmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to confirm, to encourage, to strengthen.*

congrĕdĭŏr, -ī, -gressŭs sum, 3 dep. v. intrans. *to come together, to meet.*

cōnĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to hurl together;* **cōnĭcĕrĕ in vincŭlă**, *to cast into prison.*

coniungo, -ĕrĕ, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v. a. *to join together.*

coniūrātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a swearing together, a conspiracy.*

coniūro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to swear together, to conspire.*

conlŏco, see **collŏco**.

cōnŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. *to try.*

conporto, see **comporto**.

conscisco, -ĕrĕ, -scīvī or -scĭī, -scītum, 3 v. a. *to approve, to decree;* **mortem sĭbī consciscĕrĕ**, *to commit suicide.*

consectŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. *to follow, to pursue.*

consĕquŏr, -ī, -sĕcūtŭs sum, 3 dep. v. trans. *to catch up, to overtake.*

conservo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to preserve.*

consīdo, -ĕre, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. *to settle, to sit down.*

consĭlĭum, -ī, n. *counsel, plan, advice; prudence.*

consisto, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 3 v. n. *to stop, to be aground* (of ships), *to have a firm footing.*

conspectŭs, -ūs, m. *a view, a sight.*

conspĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to behold.*

constantĕr, adv. *firmly, persistently.*

constĭtŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to settle, to place, to ordain.*

consto, -ārĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 1 v. n. *to stand, to remain;* **constat**, impers. v. *it is certain.*

consuesco, -ĕrĕ, -suēvī, -suētum, 3 v. n. *to be accustomed.*

consuētūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *custom.*

contemptĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *contempt, disdain.*

contendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -ntum, 3 v. n. *to contend, to hasten.*

contĭnens, -ntĭs, adj. *continuous, uninterrupted.*

contĭnentĕr, adv. *continuously, without break.*

contĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ntum, 2 v. a. *to hold in, to keep back; to contain.*

contĭnŭātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a continuation, a going on without break.*

contrā, prep. [acc.] *against, opposite;* **contrā ŏpīnĭōnem**, *contrary to what they had expected;* **contrā ĕas rĕgĭōnes**, *opposite those districts:* adv. *on the other hand, on the contrary.*

contŭmēlĭă, -ae, f. *violence; contumely, insult.*

convallĭs, -ĭs, f. *an enclosed valley.*

convĕnĭo, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come together.*

converto, -ĕrĕ, -rtī, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to turn.*

convŏco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call together, to summon.*

cŏŏrĭŏr, -īrī, -ortŭs sum, 4 dep. v. intrans. *to rise together, to arise.*

cōpĭă, -ae, f. *abundance;* **cōpĭae**, -ārum, f. pl. *forces.*

cōpŭlă, -ae, f. *a band, a fastening.*

cŏrōnă, -ae, f. *a garland, a crown;* **sub cŏrōnā vendĕrĕ**, *to sell by auction.*

cŏtīdĭē, adv. *daily.*

cŏtīdĭānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *daily, happening every day.*

crassĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *closeness, density, thickness.*

Crassŭs, -ī, *P. Licinius Crassus*, a legate of Caesar, son of the M. Crassus who was a member of the First Triumvirate.

crēdo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. and n. *to believe, to intrust.*

culmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a ridge, a top, a roof.*

cum, conj. *when, since.*

cum, prep. [abl.] *with, together with.*

cunctātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a delaying, hesitation.*

cunctŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. intrans. *to delay.*

cŭnīcŭlŭs, -ī, m. *a tunnel, a mine.*

cŭpĭo, -ĕrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to desire.*

Curiosolĭtae, -ārum, or **Curiosolĭtes**, -um, m. pl. *the Curiosolitae*, a people of Brittany.

cūro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to take charge of, to see to.*

cursŭs, -ūs, m. *a running, a course.*

dē, prep. [abl.] *concerning, of, from;* **ălĭquŏt dē causīs**, *for several reasons;* **ĕādem dē causā**, *for the same reason.*

dēcēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to depart.*

dēcerto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight a battle.*

dēcessŭs, -ūs, m. *departure, ebb* (of the tide).

Dĕcĭmŭs, see **Brutus**.

dĕcŭmānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *belonging to the tenth;* **portă dĕcŭmānă**, the gate in the rear of the camp near the quarters of the 10th cohort, opposite to the *porta praetoria.*

decurro, -ĕrĕ, -currī (or -cŭcurrī), -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run down.*

dēdĭtiō, -ōnĭs, f. *a surrender;* **rĕcĭpĕrĕ in dēdĭtiōnem**, *to accept the surrender.*

dēdo, -ĕrĕ, -ĭdī, -ĭtum, 3 v. a. *to surrender, to give up.*

dēfectiō, -ōnĭs, f. *a desertion, a falling away, revolt.*

dēfendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to defend.*

dēfensŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a defender.*

dēfĕro, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, irreg. v. a. *to refer, to put before.*

dēfessŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *weary.*

dēfĕtīgātiō [dēfăt-], -ōnis, f. *a tiring out, fatigue.*

dēfĕtiscŏr, -ī, -fessŭs sum, 3 dep. v. intrans. *to be weary.*

dēfĭciō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. and n. *to fail; to fall off, to revolt.*

dēĭciō, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to hurl down.*

dĕinceps, adv. *next, after.*

dēlĭgo, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to choose, to select.*

dēmŏrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. and intrans. *to delay, to hinder.*

densŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *close together, thick;* **densĭŏr**, *thicker.*

dēpello, -ĕrĕ, -pŭlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive off, to repel.*

dēperdo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to lose.*

dēporto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to carry away, to transport.*

despectŭs, -ūs, m. *a view, a view from above.*

despēro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to despair, to give up.*

despĭciō, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to look down on, to despise.*

destĭno, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to fasten, to make fast; to determine, to fix upon.*

dētĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold fast, to detain.*

dētrăho, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to drag off, to withdraw.*

dēvōtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *devoted, sworn to anyone.*

dēvŏvĕo, -ērĕ, -vōvī, -vōtum, 2 v. a. *to devote.*

Diablintēs, -um, m. pl. *the Diablintes,* a Gallic tribe.

dīco, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to say.*

dīdūco, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to separate, to draw apart.*

dīēs, -ēī, m. and f. in sing., m. in plur. *a day.*

diffĭcultās, -ātĭs, f. *difficulty.*

dĭgĭtŭs, -ī, m. *a finger;* **dĭgĭtŭs pollex**, *the thumb.*

dignĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *rank, dignity.*

dīlĭgentĕr, adv. *diligently, energetically;* **dīlĭgentĭŭs**, *more scrupulously.*

dīlĭgentĭă, -ae, f. *diligence, energy.*

dīmĭco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight, to fight a battle.*

dīmitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to let go.*

discēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3

v. n. *to depart*, *to go in different directions*.

dĭsĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to scatter*, *to throw into disorder*.

dispergo, -ĕrĕ, -rsi, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to scatter abroad*, *to disperse*.

distĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to keep apart*.

distrĭbŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to distribute*.

dĭū, adv. *for a long time*.

dĭūturnĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *length*, *a lasting*, *long continuance*.

dīvĭdo, -ĕre, -īsī, -īsum, 3 v. a. *to divide*.

do, dărĕ, dĕdī, dătum, 1 v. a. *to give*.

dŏcĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ctum, 2 v. a. *to teach*.

dŏlĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to grieve; to be painful*.

dŭcentī, ae, ă, num. adj. *two hundred*.

dum, adv. *whilst*, *so long as*.

dŭŏ, -ae, gen. -ōrum, -ārum and dŭum, num. adj. *two*.

dŭŏdĕcim, indecl. num. adj. *twelve*.

dŭŏdĕcĭmŭs, -ă, -um, ordinal num. adj. *twelfth*.

dŭplex, -ĭcĭs, adj. *double*, *twofold*.

dux, dŭcĭs, m. and f. *a leader*, *a guide*.

ē, **ex**, prep. [abl.] *out of*, *from within;* **ex lăbōrĕ**, *after toil;* **ex tertĭā partĕ**, *a third;* **ăliā ex partĕ**, *on another side*.

Ebūrōvīcēs, -um, m. pl. *the Eburovices*, a tribe in Gaul.

ēdĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *high*, *lofty*.

ēdo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to put forth*.

ēdŏcĕo, -ērĕ, -cŭī, -ctum, 2 v. a. *to shew forth*, *to explain*, *to instruct*.

ēdūco, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to lead out*.

effĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to effect*, *to cause*.

Elusātēs, -um, m. pl. *the Elusates*, a tribe in Aquitania.

ĕnim, conj. *for*.

ĕō, adv. *thither*, *to that place;* see also under **is**.

ĕo, īrĕ, īvī or ĭī, ĭtum, 4 v. n. *to go;* impers. in pass. **īrī ŏportērĕ**, *they ought to go*, **15**, 2.

ĕquĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *a horseman*, *a knight*.

ĕquestĕr, -trĭs, -trĕ, adj. *of cavalry*, *equestrian;* **ĕquestrĕ proelĭum**, *a cavalry engagement*.

ĕquĭtātŭs, -ūs, m. *cavalry*.

ērĭgo, -ĕrĕ, -rexī, -rectum, 3 v. a. *to erect*, *to raise*.

ērĭpĭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -reptum, 3 v. a. *to snatch away*, *to take away*.

ērumpo, -ĕrĕ, -rūpī, -ruptum, 3 v. a. and n. *to break out*.

ēruptĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a breaking out*, *a sally*.

Esūvĭī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Esuvii*, a Gallic tribe in Normandy.

ĕt, conj. *and*, *even*, *also*.

ĕtĭam, adv. *even*, *also*.

etsī, conj. *although*.

ēvādo, -ĕrĕ, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3 v. n. *to go out*, *to escape*.

ēvĕnĭo, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come out*, *to result*, *to happen*.

ēventŭs, -ūs, m. *result*.

ēvŏco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to summon*, *to call out*.

ēvŏlo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fly out*.

exănĭmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to render breathless*.

excēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to depart, to go out.*
excĭpĭo, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to take out, to except, to catch.*
excĭto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to rouse; to raise, to build;* **turrĭbŭs excĭtātīs,** *having constructed towers,* **11**, 25.
exĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. n. *to go out.*
exercĭtātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *exercise, drilling, practice.*
exercĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *an army,* a body of trained men.
exĭgo, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to exact; to bring to an end* **21**, 6.
exĭgŭĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *smallness, insignificance.*
existĭmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to think, to estimate.*
exĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *result, end.*
expecto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wait for, to expect.*
expello, -ĕrĕ, -pŭlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive out, to expel.*
expĕrĭŏr, -īrī, -pertŭs sum, 4 dep. v. trans. *to try.*
explōrātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a scout, a spy.*
explōro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to explore, to spy out; to make certain of;* **ŭt explōrātā victōrĭā,** *as though victory were certain.*
expugno, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to take by storm, to storm.*
exquīro, -ĕrĕ, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, 3 v. a. *to search out, to investigate.*
exsto, -ārĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 1 v. n. *to stand out, to display itself, to exist.*
exstrŭo, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to build, to construct.*
extĭmesco, -ĕrĕ, -tĭmŭī, no s., 3 v. a. and n. *to be much frightened, to dread, to be afraid of.*
extrēmŭs, -ă, -um [superl. of **extĕrŭs**], adj. *farthest, last;* **ăd extrēmum cāsum,** *to the last degree of danger;* **extrēmum auxĭlĭum,** *a last effort;* **ad extremum,** *as a last resource.*
extrūdo, -ĕrĕ, -ūsī, -ūsum, 3 v. a. *to exclude, to push out.*
exŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to put off, to strip.*

făcĭlĕ, adv. *easily;* **făcĭlĭŭs,** *more easily;* **făcillĭmē,** *most easily.*
făcĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *easy.*
făcĭnŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a crime, a deed.*
făcĭo, -ĕrĕ, fēcī, factum, 3 v. a. *to do, to make.*
făcultās, -ātĭs, f. *faculty, power, opportunity;* **făcultātēs,** -um, pl. *resources, means.*
falx, falcĭs, f. *a hook, a reaping hook;* in military language, **falx mūrālĭs,** *a hook* for pulling off battlements.
fĕrē, adv. *generally, nearly, about.*
fĕro, ferrĕ, tŭlī, lātum, irreg. v. a. *to carry, to bring.*
ferrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of iron, iron.*
fīnĭs, -ĭs, m. and f. *end;* **fīnēs,** -ĭum, m. pl. *borders, territory.*
fīnĭtĭmŭs or **fīnĭtŭmŭs**, -ă, -um, adj. *neighbouring, near;* **fīnĭtĭmī,** -ōrum, m. pl. *neighbours, neighbouring tribes.*
fīo, fĭĕrī, factŭs sum, semi-dep. v. intrans. *to become, to be made.*
firmĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *firmness, solidity.*
fluctŭs, -ūs, m. *a wave.*
flūmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a river, a stream.*
fortĕ, adv. *by chance.*
fortĭs, -ĕ, adj. *brave, strong.*

fortĭtĕr, adv. *bravely;* **fortĭŭs**, *more bravely;* **fortissĭmē**, *most bravely.*

fortūnă, -ae, f. *fortune.*

fossă, -ae, f. *a ditch, a trench.*

frētŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *relying on.*

frūmentārĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of corn;* **res frūmentārĭă**, *the supply of corn.*

frūmentum, -ī, n. *corn.*

frŭŏr, -ī, fructŭs and frŭĭtŭs sum, 3 dep. v. intrans. *to enjoy.*

frustrā, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*

fŭgă, -ae, f. *flight, rout.*

fundo, -ĕrĕ, fūdī, fūsum, 3 v. a. *to pour.*

fūnĭs, -ĭs, m. *a rope, a cable.*

gaesum, -ī, n. *a javelin*, a heavy weapon used by the Gauls.

Gaiŭs, -ī, m. see **Volusenus.**

Galbă, -ae, m. see **Servius.**

Gallĭă, -ae, f. *Gaul*, including Northern Italy, France, Belgium and part of Holland.

Gallĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Gallic.*

Gallŭs, -ī, m. see **Trebius.**

Gărumnī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Garumni*, a Gallic tribe on the Garonne.

Gatēs, -um, m. pl. *the Gates*, a tribe of Aquitania.

gĕnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *race, kind, birth.*

Germānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *German;* **Germānī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Germans*, the people north of the Rhine.

gĕro, -ĕrĕ, gessī, gestum, 3 v. a. *to carry on, to wage* (war).

glōrĭă, -ae, f. *glory, fame, reputation.*

grăvĭs, -ĕ, adj. *heavy, dangerous;* **grăvĭŏr aetās**, *more advanced age.*

grăvĭtĕr, adv. *heavily, dangerously;* **grăvĭŭs**, *more dangerously, with greater force.*

gŭbernātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a pilot, a steersman.*

hăbĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to have.*

hībernă, -ōrum, n. pl. *winter-quarters, winter-camp.*

hībernŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the winter, wintry.*

hĭc, haec, hōc, gen. hūiŭs, pron. *this, this one;* **hic...ille**, *the former...the latter;* **hūiusmŏdī**, *of this kind.*

hīc, adv. *here, hereupon.*

hĭĕmo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to winter, to pass the winter, to go into winter-quarters.*

hĭems, -ĕmĭs, f. *winter.*

Hispānĭă, -ae, f. *Spain.*

hŏmŏ, -ĭnĭs, m. and f. *man, a human being, man* or *woman.*

hōră, -ae, f. *an hour.*

hortŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. *to exhort, to encourage.*

hostĭs, -ĭs, m. *an enemy.*

hūc, adv. *hither.*

hūiusmŏdī, see **hĭc.**

ĭbī, adv. *there.*

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, gen. ēiusdem, adj. *the same.*

ĭdōnĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fitting, suitable.*

illĕ, -ă, -ŭd, gen. illĭŭs, pron. *that one, he, that;* see **hĭc.**

Illyrĭcum, -ī, n. *Illyricum*, the district to the East of the Adriatic Sea.

imbĕr, -brĭs, m. *rain, a shower.*

impĕdīmentum, -ī, n. *a hindrance;* **impĕdīmentă**, -ōrum, n. pl. *baggage.*

impĕdĭo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to hinder.*

impĕdītŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *difficult, encumbered;* **impĕdītĭŏr**, *more difficult.*

impendĕo, -ērĕ, no p. or s., 2 v. n. *to overhang, to threaten.*

impĕrātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *commander.*

impĕrĭum, -ī, n. *command, authority,* the power of a Roman magistrate.

impĕro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to command; to impose upon.*

impētro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to obtain.*

impĕtŭs, -ūs, m. *a charge, an attack;* **impĕtum făcĕrĕ**, *to charge;* **magnŭs impĕtŭs mărĭs**, *the great violence of the sea.*

imprūdens, -ntĭs, adj. *imprudent, off one's guard.*

īmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. [**infĕrŭs**] *lowest;* **ăb īmō**, *from the bottom.*

ĭn, prep. [abl.] *in;* [acc.] *into, against;* of time, *for;* **in dĭēs**, *daily.*

incendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to set fire to, to burn.*

incĭto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to incite, to rouse;* **sē incĭtārĕ**, *to rise* (of the tide).

incŏlŭmĭs, -ĕ, adj. *safe, without loss.*

incrēdĭbĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *incredible, beyond belief.*

indĕ, adv. *thence, after that, then.*

ĭnĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. a. *to enter, to go into;* **ĭnĭtā hĭĕmĕ**, *winter having begun* (lit. *being entered upon*); **ĭnīrĕ consĭlĭă**, *to form plans.*

ĭnermĭs, -ĕ, adj. *unarmed.*

[**infĕrŭs**], -ă, -um, adj. *low, below;* **infĕrĭŏr**, *lower.*

inflŭo, -ĕrĕ, -fluxī, -fluxum, 3 v. n. *to flow into.*

infrā, prep. [acc.] *under;* adv. *below.*

ĭnīquĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *unfairness, unfavourable nature, inequality.*

ĭnĭtĭum, -ī, n. *a beginning.*

iniūrĭă, -ae, f. *wrong, injury.*

ĭnŏpĭă, -ae, f. *want, short supply.*

inpĕdĭo, see **imped.**

inprīmĭs, adv. *especially.*

inscĭentĭă, -ae, f. *want of knowledge, ignorance.*

insĕro, -ĕrĕ, -sĕrŭī, -sertum, 3 v. a. *to insert.*

insĭdĭae, -ārum, f. pl. *ambush.*

insisto, -sistĕrĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 3 v. n. *to stand upon, to step upon.*

instĭtŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to set up, to institute, to begin, to train.*

insto, -ārĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 1 v. n. *to stand upon, to press upon.*

insŭlă, -ae, f. *an island.*

intĕgĕr, -gră, -grum, adj. *sound, untouched, fresh.*

intellĕgo, -ĕrĕ, -lexī, -lectum, 3 v. a. *to understand.*

intendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum and -ntum, 3 v. a. *to stretch, to direct to;* **intentĭs ănĭmĭs ĭn**, *attention being fixed upon.*

intĕr, prep. [acc.] *between, among.*

interclūdo, -ĕrĕ, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. *to shut off, to exclude.*

interfĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to kill.*

intĕrĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to put between, to interpose.*

intĕrim, adv. *meanwhile.*

intermitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to interrupt, to omit.*

interventŭs, -ūs, m. *intervention, interruption.*

intrītŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *uninjured*, lit. *unrubbed*, from in, tĕro.

intrōdūco, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead within*.

invĭŏlātus, -ă, -um, adj. *unharmed*, *inviolable*.

ipsĕ, -ă, -um, gen. ipsīŭs, pron. *self*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*.

ĭs, ĕă, ĭd, gen. ēiŭs, pron. *that*, *that one*; **ĕō**, *to such an extent*; **eo**...**quod**, *because*, **10**, 26; **12**, 12.

ĭtă, adv. *so*, *thus*.

Ĭtălĭă, -ae, f. *Italy*.

ĭtăquĕ, conj. *and so*, *and thus*, *accordingly*.

ĭtem, adv. *in like manner*, *so*.

ĭtĕr, ĭtĭnĕrĭs, n. *journey*, *march*.

iam, adv. *now*, *even*, *already*.

iŭbĕo, -ērĕ, iussī, iussum, 2 v. a. *to order*.

iūs, iūrĭs, n. *right*, *privilege*.

iŭventūs, -ūtĭs, f. *youth*, *a band of young men*.

Lăbĭēnŭs, -ī, m. *T. Atius Labienus*, one of the legati of Caesar.

lăbŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *labour*, *toil*.

lăcŭs, -ūs, m. *a lake*.

laetŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *joyful*, *glad*.

languĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *languid*, *slack*; **languĭdĭŏr**, *somewhat wearied*, *less active*.

lăpĭs, -ĭdĭs, m. *a stone*.

lātē, adv. *widely*; **lātĭŭs**, *more widely*.

lătĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be concealed*, *to pass unobserved*.

lātĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *breadth*.

lătrō, -ōnĭs, m. *a robber*.

lătŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a side*, *a flank*.

lātŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *broad*.

lēgātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a legation*, *an embassy*.

lēgātŭs, -ī, m. *an ambassador*; *a legate*, a member of the proconsul's staff, **14**, 16.

lĕgĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a legion*, a body of Roman soldiers varying in number from 3000 to 5000 men, divided into ten cohorts and thirty maniples.

lĕgĭōnārĭŭs, -ă, -um, *belonging to a legion*; **lĕgĭōnārĭī**, *soldiers of the legion*.

Lexŏvĭī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Lexovii*, a Gallic tribe of Normandy.

lĭbentĕr, adv. *freely*, *gladly*.

lībĕr, -ĕră, -ĕrum, adj. *free*.

lībĕrī, -ōrum, m. pl. *children*.

lībertās, -ātĭs, f. *freedom*.

lĭcĕt, -ērĕ, -ŭĭt, 2 impers. v. n. *it is allowed*.

Lĭgĕr, -ĕrĭs, m. *the River Loire*.

lingŭlă, -ae, f. *a tongue of land*, lit. *a little tongue*.

līnum, -ī, n. *hemp*, *flax*.

lŏcŭs, -ī, m. *place*; in pl. m. and n. **lŏcī** or **lŏcă**, *places*, *a district*.

longē, adv. *far*, *far off*; **longĭŭs**, *farther off*.

longŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *long*; **longĭŏr**, *longer*.

Lūcĭŭs, -i, m. see **Mallius** and **Valerius**.

lux, lūcĭs, f. *light*, *daylight*.

măgĭs, adv. *more*, *rather*.

magnĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *greatness*, *size*.

magnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *great*, *large*; **māiŏr**, *greater*; **maxĭmŭs**, *greatest*; **māiōrēs**, -um, m. pl. *ancestors*.

mălăcĭă, -ae, f. *slackness*, *calm*.

Mallĭŭs, -ī, m. *Lucius Mallius* (or *Manilius*) *Nepos*, defeated by the Aquitani, B.C. 78.

mālo, mallĕ, -ŭī, irreg. v. a. *to prefer, to wish rather.*
mălŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *bad.*
mālŭs, -ī, m. *a mast.*
mando, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to command, to intrust.*
mănŭs, -ūs, f. *a hand, a band.*
Marcŭs, -ī, m. see **Trebius.**
mărĕ, -ĭs, n. *the sea.*
mărĭtĭmŭs or **mărĭtŭmŭs**, -ă, -um, adj. *of the sea, maritime.*
mātĕrĭă, -ae, f. *timber.*
maxĭmē, adv. *mostly, most.*
mĕdĭŏcrĭs, -ĕ, adj. *middling, moderate.*
mĕdĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *middle.*
mĕmĭnī, -issĕ, def. v. n. and a. *to remember.*
mĕmŏrĭă, -ae, f. *memory.*
Mĕnăpĭī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Menapii,* a tribe of the Belgae.
mens, -ntĭs, f. *mind, intellect.*
mercātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a merchant.*
mīlĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *a soldier.*
mīlĭă, -ĭum, n. pl. *thousands.*
mīlĭtārĭs, -ĕ, adj. *of a soldier, military;* **res mīlĭtārĭs**, *warfare.*
millĕ, num. adj. *a thousand.*
mĭnĭmē, adv. *least, not at all.*
mĭnĭmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. [superl. of **parvus**], *least, youngest.*
mĭnŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, adj. [comp. of **parvus**], *less, younger.*
mĭnŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to make less, to diminish;* v. n. *to grow less, to go down* (of the tide).
mĭnŭs, adv. *less, not sufficiently, not so well.*
mitto, -ĕrĕ, mīsī, missum, 3 v. a. *to send;* of missiles *to hurl, to shoot.*
mōbĭlĭtĕr, adv. *with instability, with fickleness.*
mŏdŏ, adv. *only, lately.*
mŏdŭs, -ī, m. *manner, measure.*
moenĭă, -ĭum, n. pl. *walls.*
mollĭs, -ĕ, adj. *soft, easily affected.*
mons, -ntĭs, m. *a mountain.*
Mŏrĭnī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Morini,* the tribe near the modern Boulogne.
mŏrĭŏr, mŏrī, mortŭŭs sum, 3 dep. v. intrans. *to die.*
mŏrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. intrans. *to delay;* v. trans. *to stop, to cause to delay.*
mōs, mōrĭs, m. *a custom.*
multĭtūdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *a multitude, a number.*
mūnĭo, -īrĕ, -īvī and -ĭī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to fortify.*
mūnītĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a fortifying, a fortification.*
mūrālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *of a wall.*

nam, **namquĕ**, conj. *for.*
Namnētēs, -um, m. pl. *the Namnetes,* a tribe on the Loire [mod. *Nantes*].
Nantŭātēs, -um, m. pl. *the Nantuates,* a Gallic tribe whose position is not certainly known.
Narbŏ, -ōnĭs, m. *Narbonne.*
nātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a nation, a tribe.*
nātūră, -ae, f. *nature, natural features.*
naută, -ae, m. *a sailor.*
nautĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *nautical, naval.*
nāvālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *belonging to ships, naval.*
nāvĭgātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *navigation, sailing.*
nāvĭgĭum, -ī, n. *a vessel.*
nāvĭgo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to sail.*

nāvĭs, -ĭs, f. *a ship;* **navĭs longă**, *a ship of war.*

nē, adv. and conj. *lest, not.*

nĕ, interrog. particle joined to the first word of a clause, *is it;* in dependent questions, *whether.*

nĕcessārĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *necessary.*

nĕco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to kill.*

neglĕgo, -ĕrĕ, -lexī, -lectum, 3 v. a. *to neglect, to pass over.*

nĕgōtĭum, -ī, n. *business, occupation.*

nĕqŭe, nĕc, conj. and adv. *neither, nor.*

Nervĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the Nervii*, a tribe of the Belgae.

nĭhĭl [**nīl**], -ĭlī, n. *nothing.*

nĭsĭ, conj. *unless, if not.*

nŏcĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to harm, to injure.*

nōlo, nollĕ, -ŭī, irreg. v. a. and n. *to be unwilling.*

nōmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *name, reputation.*

nōmĭnātim, adv. *by name, personally.*

nōn, adv. *not.*

nonnĭhĭl, n. *something, not nothing.*

nonnullŭs, -ă, -um, gen. -ĭŭs, adj. *some one, not no one.*

nosco, -ĕrĕ, nōvī, nōtum, 3 v. a. *to know.*

nostĕr, -tră, -trum, poss. pron. *our, belonging to us;* **nostrī**, *our men*, i.e. Roman soldiers.

nŏvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *new;* **rēs nŏvae**, *revolution.*

nox, noctĭs, f. *night.*

nūdo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strip, to lay bare.*

nŭmĕrŭs, -ī, m. *a number.*

nuntĭŭs, -ī, m. *a messenger, news.*

ŏb, prep. [acc.] *on account of.*

obsĕs, -ĭdĭs, m. and f. *a hostage.*

obsĭdĕo, -ērĕ, -sēdī, -sessum, 2 v. a. *to besiege;* **obsessīs vĭīs**, *the roads being blocked.*

obsĭdĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a siege.*

occāsĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *opportunity.*

occāsŭs, -ūs, m. *setting, fall.*

occīdo, -ĕrĕ, -cīdī, cīsum, 3 v. a. *to kill.*

occŭpo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to occupy, to seize.*

occurro, -ĕrĕ, -currī (rarely -cŭcurrī), -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run to meet, to meet.*

Ōcĕănŭs, -ī, m. *the Ocean* [n. in the phrase mărĕ Ocĕănum, **6**, 3].

Octōdūrus, -ī, m. *Martigny.*

ŏcŭlŭs, -ī, m. *an eye.*

ōdī, -issĕ, ōsŭs, defect. v. a. *to hate.*

offĭcĭum, -ī, n. *duty, office;* **contĭnērĕ ĭn offĭcĭō**, *to keep loyal.*

omnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *all, every.*

ŏnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a burden.*

ŏpīnĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *opinion, estimation.*

ŏpīnŏr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. intrans. *to think, to believe.*

ŏportĕt, -ērĕ, -ŭĭt, 2 impers. v. n. *it behoves, it is one's duty.*

oppĭdum, -ī, n. *a town.*

opportūnĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *opportuneness, convenience.*

opportūnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *opportune, convenient.*

opprĭmo, -ĕrĕ, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. *to oppress, to crush.*

oppugnātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *assault, attack.*

ŏpŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *work; need.*

ōră, -ae, f. *shore.*

ornātŭs, -ūs, m. *ornament, equipment.*

Osismī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Osismi*, a tribe in Gaul.

ostendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum and -ntum, 3 v. a. *to shew, to display.*

păco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to pacify, to subdue, to reduce.*

pălūs, -ūdĭs, f. *a marsh.*

păro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prepare.*

pars, -rtĭs, f. *a part;* **in ĕam partem**, *to that direction;* **ex omnĭbŭs partĭbŭs**, *from all sides, from every direction.*

partĭŏr, -īrī, -ītus sum, 1 dep. v. trans. *to divide, to distribute.*

părum, adv. *insufficiently, not enough.*

passŭs, -ūs, m. *a step, a pace* [= 5 Roman feet]; **millĕ passūs**, *a Roman mile.*

pătĕfăcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v. a. *to open, to lay open.*

pătĭŏr, -ī, passŭs sum, 3 dep. v. trans. *to suffer, to allow.*

paucĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *fewness, paucity.*

paucŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *few.*

paulātim, adv. *little by little, gradually.*

paulispĕr, adv. *for a little while.*

paulum, n. *a little;* **paulō**, *by a little.*

pax, pācĭs, f. *peace.*

pĕcŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a flock.*

pĕdālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *of a foot, a foot broad* or *long.*

pĕdestĕr, -trĭs, -trĕ, adj. *on foot, on land.*

pellĭs, -ĭs, f. *a skin, a hide;* **sŭb pellĭbŭs**, *in tents*, 22, 11.

pello, -ĕrĕ, pĕpŭlī, pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive, to repulse.*

pĕr, prep. [acc.] *through, by means of.*

perdĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *ruined, worthless.*

perdo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to destroy.*

perdūco, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead through, to bring over, to induce.*

perfĕro, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, irreg. v. a. *to carry through; to endure* 16, 5.

perfĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to carry out, to complete.*

perfŭgă, -ae, m. *a deserter.*

pergo, -ĕrĕ, perrexī, perrectum, 3 v. n. *to go on.*

pĕrīcŭlum, -ī, n. *danger.*

pĕrītŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *skilled in, skilful;* **pĕrītissĭmŭs**, *most skilful.*

permănĕo, -ērĕ, -nsī, -nsum, 2 v. n. *to remain.*

permitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to permit, to allow.*

permŏvĕo, -ērĕ, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move thoroughly, to affect deeply.*

perpaucŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *very few.*

perpĕtŭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *lasting, perpetual.*

perspĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to see, to perceive.*

persuādĕo, -ērĕ, -suāsī, -suāsum, 2 v. a. *to persuade, to convince;* **sĭbī persuāsum hăbērĕ**, *to be convinced.*

perterrĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to terrify.*

pertĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -tentum, 2 v. n. *to reach, to belong to, to pertain to.*

pervĕnĭo, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come through, to arrive.*

pēs, pĕdĭs, m. *a foot;* **pĕdĭbŭs**, *on foot, by land;* as a measure *a foot* [the Roman foot was ·97 of an English foot].

pěto, -ěrě, -īvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to seek, to attack, to make for.*

Pictŏnēs, -um, m. pl. *the Pictones*, a tribe on the Loire near Poitou.

pīlŭs, -ī, m. a military term for a *division* of a cohort; **centŭrĭō prīmī pīlī**, *a chief centurion, a centurion of the first line of the first cohort*, 4, 17.

plăcĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. n. *to please;* impers. **plăcĕt**, *it is determined.*

plānē, adv. *plainly, evidently.*

plānĭcĭēs, -ēī, f. *a flat surface, a plain.*

plānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *level, flat;* **plānĭŏr**, *lower, flatter.*

plēnē, adv. *fully, entirely.*

plēnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *full.*

plērusquĕ, plērăquĕ, plērumquĕ [rarely used in the singular] adj. *a great part;* **plērīquĕ**, *most people.*

plūrĭmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. superl. of **multus**, *most;* **plūrĭmum**, adv. *most, very much.*

plūs, adv. *more;* **plūs**, plūrĭs, in sing. n. subst. *more;* in plur. subst. and adj. **plūres**, **plūră**, *more, several.*

pollex, -ĭcĭs, m. *a thumb.*

pollĭcĭtātĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a promising.*

pōno, -ĕrĕ, pŏsŭī, pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to place, to lay aside;* **spem pōnĕrĕ**, *to place hope, to rely.*

pŏpŭlŭs, -ī, m. *a people.*

portă, -ae, f. *a door, a gate.*

portōrĭum, -ī, n. *charge on imports, duty.*

portŭs, -ūs, m. *a harbour.*

possessĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *possession, ownership.*

possum, possĕ, pŏtŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be able, can.*

post, prep. [acc.] *after:* adv. *later, after.*

postĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *later, subsequent;* **postĕrō diē**, *next day;* **postĕrĭŏr**, *later;* **postrēmŭs**, -ă, -um, *last.*

postquam, adv. *when, after.*

pŏtestās, -ātĭs, f. *power;* **pŏtestātem făcĕrĕ**, *to give an opportunity.*

pŏtĭŏr, -īrī, -ītŭs sum, 4 dep. v. intrans. *to obtain, to gain possession of.*

praeăcūtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sharpened at the end, sharp.*

praebĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to afford, to give.*

Praecŏnīnŭs, -ī, m. *L. Valerius Praeconinus*, see **Valerius.**

praedŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. trans. and intrans. *to take booty, to plunder.*

praefectŭs, -ī, m. *commander of cavalry.*

praefĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, fectum, 3 v. a. *to put at the head of.*

praemĭum, -ī, n. *reward.*

praepāro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prepare beforehand.*

praerumpo, -ĕrĕ, -rūpī, -ruptum, 3 v. a. *to break off short.*

praesertim, adv. *especially.*

praesĭdĭum, -ī, n. *guard, protection, garrison.*

praesto, -ārĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 1 v. n. *to afford, to make good.*

praesum, -essĕ, -fŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be at the head of, to preside.*

praetĕr, prep. [acc.] *besides, beyond, past;* **praetĕr ŏpīnĭōnem**, *unexpectedly.*

praetĕrĕā, adv. *besides.*

prĕmo, -ĕrĕ, pressī, pressum, 3 v. a. *to press.*

prīmum, adv. *at first.*

prīmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *first;* **prīmā lūcĕ**, *at daybreak.*

princeps, -ĭpĭs, adj. *first;* subst. m. *a leader, a chief.*

priŏr, -ŭs, gen. priōrĭs, comp. adj. *former, earlier.*

priŭs, adv. *earlier, before.*

prĭusquam, adv. *before, earlier than.*

prō, prep. [abl.] *in place of, for, in proportion to.*

prŏbo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to approve, to prove.*

prōconsŭl, -ŭlĭs, m. *a proconsul,* a governor of a province with consular power [often written **prō consŭlĕ**].

prōdūco, -ĕrĕ, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to lead forward.*

proelĭum, -ī, n. *a battle.*

prōfĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. and n. *to advance, to gain advantage, to accomplish.*

prŏfĭciscŏr, -ī, -fectŭs sum, 3 dep. v. intrans. *to set out.*

prŏfŭgĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fūgī, -fŭgĭtum, 3 v. n. *to fly, to fly for refuge.*

prŏhĭbĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. a. *to prevent, to forbid.*

promptŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *ready, prompt.*

prōmuntūrĭum, -ī, n. *a promontory, a headland.*

prŏpĕ, prep. [acc.] *near;* adv. *nearly, almost.*

prŏpinquŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *near, neighbouring.*

prōpōno, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to put before, to explain.*

proptĕr, prep. [acc.] *on account of.*

prōră, -ae, f. *a prow.*

prōrŭo, -ĕrĕ, -rŭī, -rŭtum, 3 v. a. *to overthrow.*

prōvĭdĕo, -ērĕ, -vīdī, -vīsum, 2 v. a. *to see to, to provide.*

prōvincĭă, -ae, f. *a province,* a country governed by a Roman magistrate.

proxĭmē, adv. *most recently, last.*

proxĭmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *next, nearest;* followed by acc. **6**, 5; **proxĭmā noctĕ**, *next night.*

Ptiānĭī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Ptianii,* a tribe in Aquitania.

Pūblĭŭs, -ī, m. see **Crassus**.

pugnă, -ae, f. *a fight, a battle.*

pugno, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight.*

pulsŭs, -ūs, m. *beat, stroke;* **pulsŭs rēmōrum**, *rowing,* **11**, 3.

puppĭs, -ĭs, f. *a stern.*

pŭto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to think, to suppose.*

quam, conj. *than;* with superlatives, *as much as;* **quam plurimae**, *as many as possible.*

quamvīs, adv. *although.*

quandō, adv. *when, at what time:* **si quando**, *if ever.*

quantŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *how great, how much.*

quartŭs, -ă, -um, ordinal num. adj. *fourth.*

-quĕ, enclitic conj. always joined to some word, *and.*

quĕmadmŏdum, adv. *as, how, after what manner.*

quī, quae, quŏd, gen. cūiŭs, rel. pr. *who, which.*

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, gen. cūiusdam, indef. pron. *a certain one.*

quĭdem, adv. *indeed;* **nē...quĭdem**, *not even.*

quīn [**quī**, **nē**], conj. *but that*, lit. *by which not*, *quī* being the old ablative.

quinquāgintā, indecl. num. adj. *fifty*.

Quintŭs, -ī, m. see **Velanius**.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, indef. pron. used in negative and interrogative clauses, *any*, *anyone*.

quisquĕ, quaequĕ, quidquĕ, gen. cūiusquĕ, indef. pron. *each*.

quō, adv. *whither*, *in which direction*.

quŏd, conj. *because*.

quōquĕ (or **quōquō**) **versŭs**, adv. *in every direction*.

rārŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *rare*, *at wide intervals*.

rătĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *reason*, *plan*, *system*.

rĕbellĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *rebellion*, *renewal of war*.

rĕcĭpĕro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to recover*, *to get back possession of*.

rĕcĭpĭo, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to recover*, *to receive*; **sē rĕcĭpĕrĕ**, *to retire*.

rĕcūso, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to refuse*.

rĕdintĕgro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to renew*.

rĕfĭcĭo, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to repair*, *to renew*, *to refresh*.

rĕgĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *region*, *district*.

rĕgo, -ĕrĕ, rexī, rectum, 3 v. a. *to rule*.

rĕlinquo, -ĕrĕ, -līquī, -lictum, 3 v. a. *to leave behind*, *to relinquish*.

rĕlĭquŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *left*, *remaining*.

rēmex, -ĭgĭs, m. *a rower*, *an oarsman*.

Rēmī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Remi*, a tribe of the Belgae.

rĕmitto, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to send back*, *to let go*.

rēmŭs, -ī, m. *an oar*.

rĕnŏvo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to renew*.

rĕnuntĭo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to take back word*, *to report*.

rĕpello, -ĕrĕ, rēpŭlī or reppŭlī, rĕpulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive back*, *to repulse*.

rĕpentīnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sudden*, *unexpected*.

rĕpĕrĭo, -īre, reppĕrī, rĕpertum, 4 v. a. *to find*, *to discover*.

rĕprīmo, -ĕrĕ, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. *to repress*, *to hold back*.

rĕpugno, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight against*, *to resist*.

rēs, rĕī, f. *a thing*, *an affair*.

rĕservo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to reserve*, *to keep*.

rĕsisto, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 3 v. n. *to stand one's ground*, *to hold out*, *to resist*; **rĕsistens**, adj. *firm*.

rĕtĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold back*, *to retain*.

rĕverto, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. n. *to return*.

rĕvincĭo, -īrĕ, -vinxī, -vinctum, 4 v. a. *to tie*, *to fasten*.

rĕvŏco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to recall*, *to call back*.

Rhēnŭs, -ī, m. *the Rhine*.

Rhŏdănŭs, -ī, m. *the Rhone*.

rōbŭr, -ŏrĭs, n. *oak*, **10**, 20; *strength*.

Rōmānŭs, -ī, m. *a Roman*; **Rōmānŭs**, -ă, -um, adj. *Roman*, *of Rome*.

rostrum, -ī, n. *a beak*.

rursŭs, adv. *back again*, *again*.

Săbīnŭs, -ī, m. see **Titurius**.
saepĕ, adv. *often.*
saevĭo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 4 v. n. *to rage.*
sălūs, -ūtĭs, f. *safety.*
sanctŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sacred.*
Santŏnī [or **Santŏnēs**], -ōrum, m. pl. *the Santones*, a tribe living on the Loire.
sarcĭnă, -ae, f. *a bundle*, *a soldier's kit;* **sub sarcĭnīs**, *carrying their packs*, *in marching equipment.*
sarmentum, -ī, m. *a fagot*, *a fascine.*
sătĭs, adv. *enough*, *sufficiently;* as a noun n. *enough.*
saucĭo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wound.*
saucĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wounded.*
saxum, -ī, n. *a rock.*
scĭentĭă, -ae, f. *knowledge.*
scindo, -ĕrĕ, scĭdī, scissum, 3 v. a. *to cut.*
scĭo, scīrĕ, scīvī or scĭī, scītum, 4 v. a. *to know.*
sē [sēsē], sŭī, reflex. pron. *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves.*
sectūră, -ae, f. *a cutting*, *a gallery* in mines.
sĕcundŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *second*, *favourable.*
sĕd, conj. *but.*
Sedūnī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Seduni*, an Alpine tribe.
sempĕr, adv. *always.*
sĕnātŭs, -ūs, m. *senate.*
sententĭă, -ae, f. *opinion*, *vote.*
sentĭo, -īrĕ, sensī, sensum, 4 v. a. *to feel.*
septĭmŭs, -ă, -um, ordin. num. adj. *seventh.*
Sertōrĭŭs, -ī, m. *Q. Sertorius*, who maintained himself in Spain from B.C. 80 to B.C. 72 against the Roman government.
servĭtŭs, -ūtĭs, f. *slavery.*
Servĭŭs, -ī, m. *Servius Sulpicius Galba*, a legate of Caesar's.
sēsē strengthened form of **sē**, sŭī, reflex. pronoun, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, or *themselves.*
sex, indeclin. num. adj. *six.*
sexcentī, -ae, -ă, num. adj. *six hundred.*
Sextĭŭs, -ī, m. *Publius Sextius Baculus*, a centurion.
sī, conj. *if.*
Sibuzātēs, -um, m. pl. *the Sibuzates*, a people of Aquitania.
sīc, adv. *thus*, *so.*
signum, -ī, n. *a sign*, *a signal*, *a standard.*
Sīlĭŭs, -ī, m. *Titus Silius*, an officer in Caesar's army.
silvă, -ae, f. *a wood.*
sĭmĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *like;* **sĭmĭlĭŏr**, *more like;* **sĭmillĭmŭs**, *most like.*
sĭmŭl, adv. *at the same time.*
sĭnĕ, prep. [abl.] *without.*
singŭlī, -ae, -ă, adj. *one each*, *one at a time.*
singullātim, adv. *singly*, *by one at a time.*
sĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *situation*, *position.*
sīvĕ, conj. *whether*, *or.*
sŏcĭŭs, -ī, m. *a companion*, *an ally.*
sōl, sōlĭs, m. *the sun.*
soldūrĭŭs, -ī, m. *a vassal*, *a retainer.*
sollĭcĭto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to trouble*, *to stir up*, *to solicit.*
sōlŭs, -ă, -um, gen. sōlĭŭs, *alone.*
Sontĭātēs, -um, m. pl. *the Sontiates*, a tribe of Aquitania.
spătĭum, -ī, n. *space*, *distance*, *period.*

spĕcĭēs, -ēī, f. *outward appearance, show.*

spēs, spĕī, f. *hope.*

stătim, adv. *immediately, on the spot.*

stătŭo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to establish, to make up one's mind, to determine.*

stŭdĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be eager, to be fond of.*

stŭdĭum, -ī, n. *zeal, study.*

sŭb, prep. [abl. and acc.] *under, just before.*

sŭbĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. n. *to go under, to follow.*

sŭbĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sudden.*

sublātŭs, see **tollo**.

subsĭdĭum, -ī, n. *help, assistance.*

subsum, -essĕ, -fŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be under, to be at hand.*

succēdo, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to come up, to succeed, to take the place of.*

sŭī, see **se**.

Sulpĭcĭŭs, see **Servius**.

sum, essĕ, fŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be.*

summă, -ae, f. *chief part, highest part, total;* **summam impĕrĭī tĕnērĕ**, *to hold the chief command.*

summĭnistro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to furnish, to bring up for use.*

summŭs, -ă, -um [superl. of **sŭpĕrŭs**], adj. *highest, chief.*

sūmo, -ĕrĕ, sumpsī, sumptum, 3 v. a. *to take.*

sŭpĕro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to surpass, to overcome.*

sŭpersum, -essĕ, -fŭī, irreg. v. n. *to be over and above, to survive.*

sŭpĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *over, upper;* **sŭpĕrĭŏr**, *higher, former* **15**, 22.

supporto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to carry up, to cart up.*

sūprā, prep. [acc.] *above, over;* adv. *above, formerly.*

suscĭpĭo, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to take up, to undertake.*

sustĭnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to sustain, to hold up.*

sŭŭs, -ă, -um, reflex. possess. pron. *his own, her own, its own, their own.*

tămĕn, conj. *nevertheless, yet.*

tantummŏdŏ, adv. *only, merely.*

tantŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *so great, so much.*

Tarbellī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Tarbelli*, a tribe of Aquitania.

Tarusātēs, -ĭum, m. pl. *the Tarusates*, a tribe of Aquitania.

tēlum, -ī, n. *a missile, a weapon.*

tempestās, -ātĭs, f. *tempest, weather.*

tempto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to try.*

tempŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *time.*

tĕnĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ntum, 2 v. a. *to hold.*

tĕnĕr, -ĕră, -ĕrum, adj. *tender, young.*

tĕnŭĭtĕr, adv. *thinly, slightly;* **tĕnŭĭtĕr confectae ālūtae**, *leather worked so as to be thin.*

tergum, -ī, n. *back*: **tergă vertĕrĕ**, *to turn their backs, to retreat.*

ternī, -ae, -ă, distrib. num. adj. *three each, three at a time.*

Terrasĭdĭŭs, -ī, *Titus Terrasidius*, an officer in Caesar's army.

tertĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *third.*

tĭmĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. and a. *to fear, to be afraid, to be afraid of.*

tĭmĭdē, adv. *timidly, with fear.*

tĭmŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *fear.*

Tĭtūrĭŭs, -ī, m. *Q. Titurius Sabinus*, one of Caesar's legates.

Tĭtŭs, -ī, m. see **Silius**.
tollo, -ĕrĕ, sustŭlī, sublātum, 3 v. a. *to raise, to remove, to do away with.*
Tŏlōsă, -ae, f. *Toulouse.*
tŏt, indecl. adj. *so many.*
tōtŭs, -ă, -um, gen. tōtīŭs, *the whole.*
trabs, trăbĭs, f. *a beam.*
trādo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to hand over, to betray.*
tranquillĭtās, -ātĭs, f. *calm, peace, tranquillity.*
transcendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to pass over, to climb over.*
transĕo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -ĭī, -ĭtum, 4 v. a. *to pass.*
transtrum, -ī, n. *a thwart.*
Trĕbius, -ī, m. *M. Trebius Gallus*, an officer in Caesar's army.
trēs, trĭă, gen. trĭum, num. adj. *three.*
Trēvĕrī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Treveri*, a Germanic tribe on the Moselle near Trèves.
trĭbūnŭs, -ī, m. *a tribune*, a plebeian magistrate in Rome; in the army **trĭbūnī mīlĭtum**, *military tribunes*, are the 6 chief officers in a legion.
trīgintā, num. adj. indecl. *thirty.*
tum, conj. *then;* **cum...tum**, *both... and.*
turrĭs, -ĭs, f. *a tower.*
tūtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *safe.*

ŭbī, adv. *where, when.*
ŭbīquĕ, adv. *everywhere.*
ullŭs, -ă, -um, gen. ullīŭs, adj. *any.*
ultĭmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *last.*
ultrō, adv. *spontaneously, actually.*
umquam, adv. *ever.*
unā, adv. *together, at the same time as.*
undĕ, adv. *whence.*
undĭquĕ, adv. *everywhere, on every side.*
ūnŭs, -ă, -um, gen. ūnīŭs, num. adj. *one, alone;* **ūnā cĕlĕrĭtātĕ**, *in swiftness alone.*
usquĕ, adv. *until, so far.*
ūsŭs, -ūs, m. *use, experience.*
ŭt, conj. *that, in order that, so that;* adv. *as, like.*
ŭterquĕ, ŭtrăquĕ, ŭtrumquĕ, gen. ŭtrīusquĕ, adj. *both.*
ŭtī, see **ut**.
ūtŏr, -ī, ūsŭs sum, 3 dep. v. trans. *to use, to make use of, to employ;* **ĕādem condĭcĭōnĕ ūtī**, *to be allowed the same terms*, **18**, 4.

văcŭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *empty, bare.*
vădum, -ī, n. *shallow water, sea, shoal.*
văgŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs sum, 1 dep. v. intrans. *to wander.*
vălĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭī, -ĭtum, 2 v. n. *to be able, to be well.*
Vălĕrĭŭs, -ī, m. *L. Valerius Praeconinus*, a Roman general.
vallĭs, -ĭs, f. *a valley.*
vallum, -ī, n. *a palisade, the mound and palisade* defending a camp.
vasto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to devastate, to lay waste.*
vastŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *vast;* **vastissĭmŭs**, *most vast, immense.*
vectīgālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *subject to tribute.*
vĕhĕmentĕr, adv. *strongly, vehemently.*
vĕl, conj. *either, or.*
Vēlānĭŭs, -ī, m. *Quintus Velanius*, an officer in Caesar's army.
vēlum, -ī, n. *a sail.*

vendo, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to sell.*

Vĕnellī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Venelli*, a Gallic tribe in Normandy.

Vĕnĕtĭă, -ae, f. *Venetia*, the land of the Veneti in modern Brittany.

Vĕnĕtĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the Veneti.*

vĕnĭo, -īrĕ, vēnī, ventum, 4 v. n. *to come;* **vĕnīrī**, impers., 3, 14.

ventŭs, -ī, m. *the wind.*

Vērāgri, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Veragri*, an Alpine tribe.

vērō, adv. *truly, indeed.*

versŭs, adv. and prep. [acc.] *towards, in the direction of.*

vērŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *true.*

vĕtŭs, -ĕrĭs, adj. *ancient, old.*

vĭă, -ae, f. *way, road.*

victōrĭă, -ae, f. *victory.*

vīcŭs, -ī, m. *village.*

vĭdĕo, -ērĕ, vīdī, vīsum, 2 v. a. and n. *to see.*

vīgintī, indecl. num. adj. *twenty.*

vinco, -ĕrĕ, vīcī, victum, 3 v. a. *to conquer.*

vincŭlum, -ī, n. *a chain;* **in vincŭlă cōnĭcĕrĕ**, *to cast into prison.*

vindĭco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to punish.*

vīnĕă, -ae, f. *a penthouse* to cover besiegers.

vĭr, vĭrī, m. *a man.*

virgultum, -ī, n. *bush, brushwood.*

Viridovix, -īcĭs, m. *Viridovix*, a chief of the Venelli.

virtŭs, -ūtĭs, f. *virtue, valour.*

vīs [no gen. or dat. sing.], vī, vim, f. *force, violence;* pl. **vīrēs**, -ĭum, *strength.*

vītă, -ae, f. *life.*

vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vocātēs, -ĭum, m. pl. *the Vocates*, a tribe of Aquitania.

volnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a wound.*

vŏlo, vellĕ, vŏlŭī, irreg. v. a. and n. *to wish, to be willing.*

Vŏlŭsēnŭs, -ī, m. *C. Volusenus Quadratus*, a military tribune in Caesar's army.

vox, vōcĭs, f. *a voice, speech.*

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